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# Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOLUME LXXXII.---NO. 6. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1867. PRICE THREE CENTS.

## CITY ITEMS.

**At the World's Fair**

in London, 1862, the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine received the highest award—all the Machines of Europe and America in competition. This award has always been made wherever exhibited. You will make no mistake in ordering one as a holiday gift to wife, sister or friend. They can be purchased only at Sumner & Co's., 27 Fifth street.

**Don't**

Suffer from a cough when Coe's Cough Balsam can be had at Fleming's Drug Store, 84 Market street. Sold wholesale and retail at the lowest rates.

**Many are Becoming**

More anxious to invest in that "Improved Stove Damper," as the best chances are going rapidly, at No. 11 Fifth street.

**Rev. E. A. Wilson's Remedy**

Is the only positive cure for consumption. Sole agent for Pittsburgh—Jos. Fleming, 81 Market street.

**You Can Buy**

Foreign Liquors of all kinds at Joseph S. Finch's Distillery, No. 149, 151, 153 and 155 First street, Pittsburgh.

**Drugs and Medicines.**

Doctors' prescriptions carefully prepared at half the usual price, at Fulton's Drug Store, opposite Postoffice.

**Ladies' Cloaks**

Of every description at the Pittsburgh Cloak and Mantilla Store, No. 75.

**Any Lady**

Wanting a stylish Winter Cloak can get it at Spence's.

**Spence's**

Is the only place in the city to get a Winter Cloak.

**No. 73 Market Street**

Is the only special Cloak House in the city.

**The Pioneer Cloak House**

Of the west is at No. 73 Market street.

**You Can Buy**

98 per cent. Alcohol at Joseph S. Finch's.

**You Can Buy**

New Hops at Joseph S. Finch's.

## THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS,

**(SECOND SESSION.)**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7, 1867.

SENATE.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

The following petitions were presented: For increased pay of officers of the regular army; against increased duty on steel; in favor of the tariff passed at the last session; against the curtailing of the national currency.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The following bills were introduced: To protect the rights of married women; to amend the act providing a temporary government for Idaho.

PAYMENTS FOR ENLISTED SLAVES.

The bill suspending the payment of moneys for enlisted slaves in Kentucky, Maryland, an l other States, until the Commissioners' report is approved by Congress, was read three times and passed. It goes to the House.

MEDALS TO SOLDIERS.

A joint resolution to distribute medals to honorably discharged soldiers was passed.

THE VETO OF THE DISTRICT SUFFRAGE BILL.

At 12 M. the following message from the President was received vetoing the bill in relation to suffrage in the District of Columbia, was laid before the Senate:

*To the Senate of the United States:*

I have received and considered a bill entitled "An act to regulate the elective franchise in the District of Columbia," passed by the Senate on the 19th of December, and by the House of Representatives on the succeeding day. It was presented for my approval on the 20th ultimo—six days after the adjournment of Congress—and is now returned with my objections to the Senate, in which House it originated.

Measures having been introduced, at the commencement of the first session of the present Congress, for the extension of the elective franchise to persons of color in the District of Columbia, steps were taken by the corporate authorities of Washington and Georgetown to ascertain and make known the opinion of the people of the two cities upon a subject so immediately affecting their welfare as a community. The question was submitted to the people at special elections, held in the month of December, 1865, when the qualified voters of Washington and Georgetown, with great unanimity of sentiment, expressed themselves co-equal to the consideration of legislation. In Washington, in a vote of 6,556—the largest, with but two exceptions, ever polled in that city—only thirty-five ballots were cast for negro suffrage, while in Georgetown, in an aggregate of six votes—a number considerably in excess of the average vote at the four preceding annual elections—but one was given in favor of the proposed extension of the elective franchise. As these votes seem to have been conducted with entire fairness, the result must be accepted as a truthful expression of the opinion of the people of the District upon the question which evoked it. Possessing, as an organized community, the same popular right as the inhabitants of a State or Territory, to make known their will upon matters which affect their social and political condition, they could have selected no more appropriate mode of memorializing Congress upon the subject of this bill than through the suffrages of their qualified voters.

Entirely disregarding the wishes of the people of the District of Columbia, Congress has deemed it right and expedient to pass the measure now submitted for my signature. It therefore, becomes the duty of the Executive, standing between the legislation of the one and the will of the other, fairly expressed, to determine whether he should approve the bill, and thus aid in placing upon the statute books of the nation a law against which the people to whom it is to apply have emphatically and with such unanimity protested, or whether he should return it with his objections, in the hope that, upon reconsideration, Congress, acting in the representatives of the inhabitants of the seat of government, will permit them to regulate a purely local question as to them may seem best suited to their interests and condition.

It should be remembered that in legislating for the District of Columbia the Federal Constitution, the relation of Congress to its inhabitants is analogous to that of a legislature to the people of a State, and to their own local Constitution. It does not, therefore, seem to be asking too much that, in matters pertaining to the District, Congress should have a like respect for the will and interests of its inhabitants as is entertained by a State Legislature for the wishes and prejudices of those for whom they legislate. The spirit of our Constitution and the genius of our Government require that, in regard to any law which is to affect and have a permanent bearing upon a people, their will should exert at least a reasonable influence upon those who are acting in the capacity of their legislators. Would, for instance, the Legislature of the State of New York, or of Pennsylvania, or of Indiana, or of any State in the Union, in opposition to the expressed will of a large majority of the people whom they were chosen to represent, arbitrarily force upon them, as voters, all persons of the African or negro race, and make them eligible for office without any other qualification than a certain term of residence within the State? In neither of the states named would the proposition be entertained for a moment; nor, when acting together, be able to produce any great social or political result. Yet, in New York, before he can vote, the man of color must fulfill conditions that are not required of the white citizen; in Pennsylvania the elective franchise is restricted to white freemen; while in Indiana, Illinois and California are expressly excluded from the right of suffrage. It hardly seems consistent with the principles of right and justice that representatives of states where suffrage has been denied the colored man, or granted to him on qualifications requiring intelligence or property, should compel the people of the District of Columbia to run an experiment which their own constituents have thus far shown an unwillingness to test for themselves. Nor does it accord with our reputation for that intelligent self-government which proceeds upon the principle of self-government should lose its force when applied to the residents of the District merely because their legislators are not, like those of the States, responsible, through the ballot, to the people for whom they are the law-making power.

The great object of placing the seat of government under the exclusive legislation of Congress was to secure for the national independence of the General Government from undue State influence, and to enable it to discharge, without let or hinderance, the high functions of government of its authority, the high functions for which it was created by the people. For this important purpose it was ceded by the United States by Maryland and Virginia, and it could hardly never would have been contemplated, as one of the objects to be attained by placing in the exclusive jurisdiction of Congress, that it would afford to propagandists or political parties a place for an experiment at test of their principles and schemes. Indeed, the residents of the seat of government are not citizens of any State, and are not therefore allowed a voice in the choice of the legislative representation in the councils of the nation, they are, nevertheless, American citizens, entitled as such to the guarantee of the Constitution of our common country. In all matters, then, affecting their domestic affairs, the spirit of our democratic form of government demands that their wishes should be consulted and respected, and they should be allowed to feel that, although not permitted regularly to participate in the national concerns, they are nevertheless under a paternal Government, regardful of their rights, mindful of their wants, and solicitous for their prosperity. It was evidently contemplated that all local questions would be left to their decision, at least to an extent that would not be inconsistent with the object for which Congress was granted exclusive legislation over the seat of government. When the Constitution was yet under consideration, it was assumed, by Mr. Madison, that the inhabitants would be allowed "a municipal legislature for local purposes, derived from their own suffrages." When, for the first time, Congress, in the year 1800, assembled at Washington, President Adams, in his speech at its opening, reminded the two Houses that it was for the first time to consider whether the local powers over the District of Columbia, vested by the Constitution in the Congress of the United States, should be immediately exercised, and he asked them to "consider it as the capital of a great nation, advancing with unexampled rapidity in arts, in commerce, in wealth, and in popul tion, and possessing within itself those resources which, if not thrown away or injudiciously misdirected, would secure to it a long course of prosperity and self-government." Three years had not elapsed when Congress was called upon to determine the propriety of retroceding to Maryland and Virginia the jurisdiction of the territory which they had respectively relinquished to the Government of the United States. It was urged, on the one hand, that exclusive jurisdiction was not necessary or useful to the Government; that it deprived the inhabitants of the District of their political rights; that much of the time of Congress was consumed in legislation pertaining to it; that its government was expensive; that Congress was not competent to legislate for the District, because the members were strangers to its local concerns; and that it was an example of a government without representation, an experiment dangerous to the liberties of the States. On the other hand, it was held, among other reasons, and successfully, that the Constitution, the acts of cession of Virginia and Maryland, and the act of Congress accepting the grant, all contemplated the exercise of exclusive legislation by Congress, and that its usefulness, if not its necessity, was inferred from the inconvenience which was felt for want of it by the Congress of the Confederation; that the people themselves, who it was said had been deprived of their political rights, had not complained and did not desire a retrocession; that the evil might be remedied by giving them a representation in Congress when the District should become sufficiently populous, and in the meantime a local legislature; that if the inhabitants had not political rights, they had great political influences; that the trouble and expense of legislating for the District would not be great, but would diminish, and might in a great measure be avoided by a local legislature; and that Congress could not retrocede the inhabitants without their consent. Continuing to live substantially under the laws that existed at the time of the cession, and such changes only having been made as were suggested by themselves, the people of the District have not sought, by a local legislature, that which has generally been willingly conceded by the Congress of the nation.

As a general rule, sound policy requires that the Legislature should yield to the wishes of a people, when not inconsistent with the Constitution and the laws. The measures suited to one community may not be well adapted to the condition of another; and the persons best qualified to determine such questions are the inhabitants themselves, who are directly affected by any proposed law. In Massachusetts, for instance, male persons are allowed to vote without regard to color, if possessed of a certain property qualification. In a population in that State of 1,231,066, there were, by the census of 1860, only 9,602 persons of color, and of the males over twenty years of age, there were 223,086 white to 2,962 colored. By the same official enumeration, there were in the District of Columbia 60,764 whites to 14,316 persons of the colored race. Since then, however, the population of the District has largely increased, and it is estimated that at the present time there are nearly a hundred thousand whites to thirty thousand negroes. The contrast in the proportional number of the latter class needs no explanation. Contiguous to Maryland and Virginia, the District, during the war, became a place of refuge for those who escaped from servitude, and it is yet the abiding place of a considerable proportion of those who sought within its limits a shelter from bondage. Until then held in slavery, and denied all opportunities for mental culture, their first knowledge of the Government was acquired when, by conferring upon them freedom, it became the benefactor of their race; the test of their capacity for improvement began, when, for the first time, the career of free industry and the avenues to intelligence were opened to them. Possessing these advantages but a limited time, another race has perhaps having entered the District of Columbia during the later years of the war or since its termination—a race which is soon to inquire whether, after so short a probation, they are as a class capable of an intelligent exercise of the right of suffrage, and qualified to discharge the duties of official position. The people who are daily witnesses of their mode of living, and who have become familiar with their habits of thought, have expressed the conviction that they are not yet competent to serve as electors, and this become eligible for office in the local government under which they live. Clothed with the elective franchise, their numbers, already largely in excess, will be increased by the act, would soon increased by immigration from the adjoining States. Drawn from fields where employment is abundant, they would not like to work it here, and so add to the embarrassments already experienced from the large class of idle persons congregated in the District. Hardly yet capable of forming correct judgments upon the important questions that often make the issues of a political contest, they could readily be made subservient to the purposes of designing persons. While in Massachusetts, under the census of 1860, the proportion of white to colored males over twenty years of age was one hundred and thirty to one, here the black race constitutes nearly one-third of the entire population, whilst the same class surrounds the District on all sides, ready to change their residence at a moment's notice, and with all the facility of a nomad people, pitch their tents here, for after a short residence, a privilege they find nowhere else. It is within their power, in one year, to open and fill the Districts in such numbers as to have the supreme control of the white race, and to govern them by their own officers, and by the exercise of all the municipal authority—under the test, of the power of taxation over property in which they have no interest. In Massachusetts, where they have enjoyed the benefits of a thorough educational system, a qualification of intelligence is required, while here suffrage is extended to all, without discrimination, as well for the illiterate as the capable, who can prove a residence in the District of one year, as to the persons of color, who, comparatively few in number, are the descendants of inhabitants, and having given evidence of merit and qualification, are recognized as useful and responsible members of the community. Imposed upon as unwilling people, placed, by the Constitution, under the exclusive legislation of Congress, it would be vain to seek an arbitrary exercise of power, and as an indication by the country of the purpose of Congress to compel the acceptance of negro suffrage by the States, it would engender a feeling of opposition and hatred between the two races, which, becoming deep rooted and implacable, would prevent them from living together in a state of mutual friendliness. Carefully avoiding every measure that might tend to produce such a result, and following the clear and well ascertained popular will, we should assiduously endeavor to promote kindly relations between them, and to encourage, when that popular will leads the way, prepare for the gradual and harmonious introduction of this new element into the political power of the country.

It cannot be urged that the proposed extension of suffrage in the District of Columbia is necessary to enable persons of color to protect either their interests or their rights. They stand here precisely as they stand in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, and, as elsewhere, in all that pertains to civil rights, there is nothing to distinguish this class from the citizens of the United States; for they possess the "full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security and protection of property as is enjoyed by white citizens," and are made "subject to like punishment, pains and penalties, and to none other, any law, statute, ordinance, regulation or custom to the contrary notwithstanding." Nor, as has been assumed, are their suffrages necessary to add a loyal sentiment here; for loyal governments already exist of undoubted fealty to the Government, and are sustained by communities which were among the first to testify their devotion to the Union, and by which, during the struggle, furnished their full quotas of men to the military service of the country.

In returning this bill to the Senate, I deeply regret that there should be any conflict of opinion between the Legislative and Executive Departments of the Government in regard to measures that vitally affect the prosperity and peace of the country. Sincerely desiring to preserve the Statesmanship of other days, and the whole people of the Government of the United States, it has been my earnest wish to co-operate with Congress in all measures deemed by their object a proper and complete adjustment of the questions resulting from our late civil war. Harmony between the coordinate branches of the Government, always necessary for the public welfare, was never more demanded than at the present time, and it will, therefore, be my constant aim to promote, as far as possible, concert of action between them. The differences of opinion that have already occurred have made me more cautious, lest the Executive should encroach upon any of the prerogatives of Congress, or, by exceeding, in any manner, the conceded limits of his office, disturb the equipoise in which our system of government

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TUESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1867.


YESTERDAY morning the *Commercial* contained a double-leaded editorial, reflecting in the severest manner upon one of the Republican candidates for United States Senator, and upon several members of the Legislature. We know something of the Senatorial contest now progressing, but we know nothing to justify such damaging imputations. If our neighbor does, he should go before the proper grand jury and demand bills of indictment. If he does not know enough to lead him to do this, he does not know enough to excuse his sweeping incriminations.

So far we have avoided espousing the claims of either Cameron on Curtin for Senator. We know each of them well, and have served each, in time past, disinterestedly, and at our own proper cost and charges; but we have not shouldered the quarrel of either against the other, and do not mean to now or in time to come. But we resent, as a slander upon the Republican party, and upon representative government, the sweeping and unsupported charges made by the *Commercial*. The most unscrupulous Democratic organ in the State has never made so terrific and unprovoked an assault upon any man or men of the Republican party.

### IDEAS OF SOUTHERN LOYALISTS.

The Southern Republican Association includes among its members nearly every prominent Unionists in the Southern States. A series of resolutions and a memorial, adopted by this association on Restoration, have been presented to Congress and referred to the Committee having that subject in charge. The ground taken is that upon the surrender of the rebel armies the population of the Southern States passed under the control of the President, but only in his capacity as commander-in-chief of the army, and for no other purpose than to maintain order until the will of Congress could be asserted. Whoever considers this point maturely, not simply in view of the explicit provisions of the Constitution, but as enlightened by the genius of popular government, will certainly perceive that no other idea is admissible. The President has neither dictatorial nor legislative powers, as a civil magistrate. His function is to execute such laws as are made by the department charged with that authority. This conception being admitted, it follows necessarily that the President, in proceeding to appoint Provisional Governors, in convoking Conventions to amend State Constitutions, in dictating what amendments should be made, and in generally prescribing the conditions precedent to Reconstruction, totally transcended his power, and transgressed equally against Congress and the revolted States. Whatever he did in these particulars is consequently null and void.

Recognizing these principles, the Association urge Congress to set aside all the President has done in creating spurious governmental organizations, and to establish others based on the admission to the right of suffrage and elegibility to office of all loyal citizens of whatever race or color they may be; exclusion, until relieved by Congress, from the right of suffrage, and from offices of honor, trust or profit under under the general, State, Territorial and municipal governments, of all persons who held office under the Confederate States, or any one of them, and whether the office was civil or military. This goes vastly beyond the pending Constitutional Amendment, for that deprives no man or the right to vote, leaves the whole question of suffrage to be determined by the States respectively, and only debars from office those who held positions of the higher grades under the rebel government, and that until Congress shall see proper to remove the restriction.

It is evident from the positions taken either that the Southern Unionists are better informed than Congress of the evil to be combatted, and of the instrumentalities adapted to that end, or else that their feelings have become exacerbated by the wrongs and indignities to which they have been subjected to such a degree as to warp their judgments. It must be confessed, however, that in their Memorial they make out a strong case. They show that the men who began and engineered the rebellion control the Southern States and fill all the offices; that the worst rebels have been chosen as Representatives in Congress; that the Civil Rights bill is disregarded; that Union men and Freedmen are murdered, and socially and civilly proscribed; that the Constitutional Amendment has been defiantly rejected; that Treason is triumphant, and Loyalty prostrate, as absolutely as during the war. Current facts, known to all men of ordinary information, go far to sustain these incriminations. It is a different question whether the measures proposed are the only, or any remedy whatever, for the evils enumerated. When a nation has been long agitated by violent passions, which have culminated in fierce and bloody collisions, it is against experience to maintain they will instantly or speedily subside. In proportion to the degree of agitation, and to the unanimity in which it was shared by the controlling classes, will be the time required for allaying it. Defeat has a logic in it to induce those who suffer it to submit to what is inevitable, but not to change their ideas of the merits of the controversy. It has often happened that victors, by pressing advantages to the uttermost, have kept enmities alive when they would have gone out, and sent contentions down the stream of time to perplex future generations, which might readily have been quenched at the moment. What is desirable is to hit the true mean between a mischievous lenity and an equally mischievous severity. That is the delicate duty laid upon Congress, and upon the loyal people of the United States.

THE STEEL TRADE.—The Secretary of the Treasury reports the importation of Steel and manufactures thereof, during the last fiscal year, as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Ingots, bars, sheets or wire | $ 1,992,552 |
| In forms not otherwise provided for | 499,108 |
| Saws, skates, rasps and hoes | 540,171 |
| Cutlery, and other manufactures | 4,729,975 |
| | $ 7,761,806 |

WOOL AND WOOLENS.—There was imported into this country, last year, articles to values as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Wool | $10,086,578 |
| Woolen and worsted goods | 57,084,820 |
| | $67,151,314 |
| Re-shipped | 374,750 |
| | $66,776,558 |

### ALLEGHENY CITY ELECTION.

The Republicans of the City of Allegheny will bear in mind that this is the day for the election of Mayor, members of Councils, School Directors, and Director of the Poor. As there is an opposing ticket in the field it is important that a full vote be cast. The only possible hope of the opposition lies in the apathy of the republicans. With so great a preponderance of republican sentiments the defeat of any one of the nominees of the party would be a public shame, especially as these nominees are eminently worthy and fit for the several offices for which they are candidates. We understand the principal struggle of the opposition will be made for the Mayoralty.

JOHN MORRISON, the present incumbent and our candidate for re-election, is so well-known for his dignified and efficient administration of the office hitherto, and so justly esteemed for his intelligence, urbanity and high moral character, that it can be only necessary to remind his fellow citizens that this is election day—and it is their duty to go to the polls and honor themselves by re-electing the present worthy Mayor. It is of scarcely less importance, and no less a duty while at the polls to vote the Republican ticket full and complete for Councilmen, School Directors and Director of the Poor.

### PRINTING PAPER.

To show how completely the newspaper and book publishers of the United States are in the hands of the domestic paper manufacturers, we quote all the specifications of the Secretary of the Treasury relative to the importation of foreign papers last year:

| | |
|---|---|
| Writing paper | $ 578,784 |
| Paper Hangings | 38,953 |
| Paper Boxes | 31,262 |
| Manufactures not specified | 453,604 |
| Parchment | 12,791 |
| Papier-mache | 7,477 |
| | $1,157,867 |

No printing paper. The domestic manufacturers have had the market exclusively to themselves, and as there has been no over production, they have made the prices to suit their own pockets. We do not complain of the exclusion of foreign printing paper, for we are Protectionists. Nor are we weak enough to complain of the greed of the domestic paper makers. We expect the producers of any article to take the highest price the market will give them. But we look forward to the time as not distant, when over-production shall yield its natural results and the paper makers shall be forced, in lessened rates, to make indemnity for present exactions. The coal trade now furnishes an illustration in point. But for this consideration we should reject Protection and declare for Free Trade.

### The Constitutional Amendment as a Basis of Reconstruction.

EDITORS GAZETTE:—A strong aversion to yielding to the General Government any more authority or power than may be deemed necessary for it to efficiently discharge its duties, pervades all parties and classes without distinction. The people are jealous of their rights, and regard the least privation of them with great distrust. Yet it is conceded that our Government, like all others, though not to an equal extent, requires that the citizens shall partially forego their natural rights to enable it to achieve its ends. Without this government of any kind is impossible. The only question in this connection which claims attention is whether we have yielded or are required to yield too much or not enough of our national liberties to render the government efficient on the one hand, and to preserve individual liberty as little impaired as is compatible with the object to be attained on the other. This question, however, is not mooted, albeit we have occasionally heard a shriek of centralization. But it was only during political campaigns we have heard it and for purposes easily conjectured. Besides it was intended, unwarrantably at least, to signify an imaginary or ideal absorption of state authority by the General Government, though the suspicion was not at all applicable to the former allegation, its agitation in the midst of the political convulsions produced by the war, excited apprehensions in the minds of some, and bitter denunciations from others. Taking advantage of these circumstances, those who evinced great zeal for State rights, by an adroit assumption of States for *persons* in the argument, or, in other words, by arguing on the hypothesis that the integrity of State rights was necessarily and in fact equivalent to the impairing of the rights of the citizens, showed, with a color of truth, that the General Government was wresting from the people their rights; for it is true that State Sovereignty does not loom up in the proportions it used to, and it is equally true that a very considerable augmentation of Federal authority has been gained.

But it is thought by any one that because power over persons and property is transferred from the State governments to the general, that such transfer injures the rights of citizens? What reason is there for it? None in the world. A partial surrender of natural right is absolutely necessary, and whether such surrender be made to a State government or to the general, is a mere matter of choice and not of difference or quantity.

It is doubtless advantageous to have State governments indued with power to regulate most of the affairs of the people that are properly the subjects of government. The regulation between them is more intimate than that subsisting between the general government and the people could be. Besides, by their assuming the regulation and control of such affairs as fall within their sphere, the supreme government is relieved from innumerable duties and obligations that would greatly complicate its functions and thus impair its efficiency. But it is both profitless and absurd to draw an arbitrary line of demarcation between its rights and those of the States. The citizen gains nothing by it, because he is required to surrender only so much, however the line may be drawn. He may however, lose much. By denying the right to do particular things to the general government, he may so enervate and weaken it as to partially destroy its efficiency, and render it inadequate to the proper discharge of its duties. By this very process the government was embarrassed during the war, and it stands now in the way of a first and complete reconstruction of the revolted States.

But it will be asked, what necessary right is denied to it? I reply the right to regulate and secure suffrage. Democrats and reconstructed rebels in a large majority of the representatives of the party in power, deny this right to it, alleging that it belongs to the States. Inconsistently enough, the latter acknowledge that the supreme government is bound to guarantee to each State a republican form of government, and that a State government which denies suffrage to a class or race on account of color, is not republican in form, but oligarchical; yet these very men, cckept states-men, deny the right of Congress over the question of suffrage, when it is as obvious as anything can be, that the regulation and securing of impartial suffrage by it is absolutely indispensable under existing circumstances, to the erection and maintenance of such republican governments. It seems to have been entirely forgotten by this class of politicians, that the grant of a general power like this, carries with it all necessary auxiliary powers. To vest in the government that power over the States just as certainly enables it to declare and direct by law who shall be voters, and that, none shall be debarred by the States from voting who come within an impartial definition, as if it were written in the constitution in so many words.

It will be said, the Government can see to it that each State shall have a government republican in form without taking this doubtful step. How! in the name of common sense, how! Unless by a declaratory statute the Government accurately defines what a republican form of government is, how is the question to be settled? Shall it be left to the judgment and discretion of the existing Congress at the time the decision is required? If so, Congress may decide in one way, and the next another, and thus the States and people will be in continual doubt and uncertainty, which is contrary to every precept of government. Shall it be taken to the Supreme Court to be decided? Who will be complainant? Besides, if that tribunal has no law by which to determine the question, how much better off will it be than the Congress on whom the duty might devolve? Shall it be left to the States? Look at Maryland, with her penal code, punishing whites according to the common law, and placing blacks, by judicial rules, in a state of slavery as a punishment. Look at North Carolina, where black offenders are tied to posts and whipped, such whipping forever disfranchising them, while white ones are punished by the ordinary modes of incarceration, if they are punished at all. Look at South Carolina, with her vagrancy acts, which, by a most convenient construction, reduces black offenders to service on the plantation under the lash of a driver, and condemn white ones to the jail or the penitentiary, unless their offence be against negroes, in which case they go scot free. Look at Texas, within whose borders over six hundred blacks have been murdered by whites since the overthrow of the rebellion, as stated by Governor Hamilton of that State, and not more than three or four have been punished out of the lot; while, on the other hand, scarcely a negro offender escapes condign punishment. Look at the revolted States generally, with white populations in whom exist the strongest prejudices and direst savage animosities against the blacks, sharpened by their being the innocent cause of the war, and which a century will scarcely suffice to eradicate, if history furnishes us any criterion by which to judge. Think of the lynchings and oppressions every where committed; reflect upon these things and many others that cry for redress, and say, if you can, that a just government, bound by considerations of gratitude in this case as well as duty to protect all its citizens in the enjoyment of their rights, shall leave the settlement of this all important question to the States. It makes no difference if the Constitution does say that "the times, places and manner of holding elections," shall be prescribed by the States. This by no means releases the government from protecting its citizens, nor does it affect the case if adverse constructions and decisions have been rendered by the Supreme Court. Democratic courts vest Democratic doctrine; and Republican courts construe the Constitution and laws conformably to the tenets of that organization, and the decisions thus rendered stand respectively during the ascendency of the one or the other. Protection is an absolute duty, and must be afforded though never so many formal objections stand in the way. Let our present Congress therefore clear away the sophisms and technicalities, the products of narrow conceptions, that prevent it from doing its whole duty, and proceed in the right direction at once. The popular will, which gives tone not only to legislation but to the construction of the Constitution itself, will sustain it. Let it be made so plain that all men shall be equal before the law, that even Democrats shall realize it.

It has doubtless appeared that the proposed amendment of the Constitution is regarded as altogether inadequate to remedy the evils complained of. That measure would leave the blacks at the mercy of the whites, and, if the position above taken is the correct, would enable the States to erect other than republican governments, which the Constitution as it is utterly and unequivocally to my mind forbids. To incorporate it, therefore, into the Constitution, instead of making that instrument better, would render it incomparably worse. The Constitution needs no amendments. It only needs to be construed in the spirit in which it was conceived. To be sure, the first section of the Amendment declares, among other things, that no *State shall abridge the privileges and immunities of the citizens of the United States or deny to any person the equal protection of the laws*; yet this is but a high-sounding paraphrase of the existing Constitution, whose framers intended it to cover all that is here declared. But the second section, the second, shows, by a conclusive implication, that the first does not mean what it says at all, and, by the light thus afforded, may be brought within the Dred Scott decision, if need be, without any difficulty. This second section, too, is considered the essential part, the pith of the Amendment, and the reason given is that it will induce the Southern States to grant impartial suffrage for an increase of representation. Disguise it as we may, this is felt to be our great desideratum by every enlightened patriot. Yet moral cowardice and constitutional sticking combined to defeat the securing of it by direct means, but very conveniently suggested indirect ones, by which the responsibility for not granting it was shifted from the shoulders of Congress on to those of the revolted States.

Fortunately for the country, and fortunately for an oppressed and down trodden race, the disloyal states have rejected this amendment, and thus preserved the government from the least obligation to make it the ultimatum. It is a well known principle of law as well as morals, that when one party makes a proposal which another rejects, there is no breach of faith or turpitude in withdrawing it. Let Congress then drop this amendment, and raise on its stead the banner of impartial suffrage. T. M. B.

*Ross township.*


**COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE** is prepared by the original and only genuine Dr. Coe, (Successor to Dr. Coe, deceased,) a medical analysis for pain and general use but what has stood the test for years and has always been the basis of thousands of testimonials in certifies to cure. Will you who are suffering from dyspepsia, indigestion, nausea, sick headache, cholera morbus, dysentery, and general debility of the whole system, try but a single bottle? We will never urge you again if we fail in this case. Our own knowledge of its wonderful efficacy, backed by those of all who have ever tried it, the encomiums of hundreds of our own neighbors, your duty to yourself, and your family urge you to try it, and we most earnestly, persistently urge you to try just one bottle. If what we say is not correct—if our statements are not fully warranted—if you are not found to be true—if you do not say that the operation of the medicine is instantaneous and wonderful—if you will not renounce our profession as caterers to the public health, and recire from the field, admitting that we are the vilest of impostors—then no preparation which could be exhibited to your confidence.

Sold by druggists everywhere. Sole agent for Pittsburgh, JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist, 84 Market street. [ja7-r11]

**What Swayne's Ointment Will Do**

1—It will cure itch in from 6 to 48 hours.
2—It will cure the most obstinate cases of Tetter.
3—It will cure Salt Rheum in 3 days.
4—It will cure Salt Rheum "Scald Head."
5—It will positively cure Ring Worm.
6—It will positively cure all Skin Diseases.
7—Use SWAYNE'S OINTMENT and scratch no more.

ITCH! ITCH! ITCH! Dr. Swayne's Ointment, "LETTER-ITCH! ITCH! ITCH! NEVER KNOWN TO FAIL "LETTER-ITCH! ITCH! ITCH!"

Prepared only by Dr. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia. Sold by McKESSON & ROBBINS, 91 Maiden lane, New York; SWAYNE & SON, 8 Market street, GEO. A. KELLY, 32 Wood st., Jos. FLEMING, 84 Market st., Pittsburgh, and by druggists generally. [ja26-r11]

**SEASONABLE SUGGESTIONS.**—Winter, in this climate, is a trying season. Its constantly changing temperature, its cold winds, and sets very unfavorably upon that sensitive organ, the liver. The alternation of frost and thaw keeps the pores of the body continually opening and contracting, and the resulting condition of the skin is such as to invite the attacks of that class of ills which produce intermittent fevers. Hence a speedy recourse to HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS is especially needed in the winter months. The effect of this great Constitutional Tonic and Alterative has been tested in all seasons and climates, and in no instance has it failed to prove beneficial. For sale by druggists generally. [ja5-r12]

**NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.**

*WM. BINGHAM, Jr., Adams Express Office, 84 Fifth Street, is an authorized Agent to receive Advertisements for the GAZETTE, and all other papers throughout the United States and the Canadas.*

**CHURCH GUILD.**—The next meeting of this Society will be held at their rooms, corner Liberty street and Virgin alley, third floor, on TUESDAY EVENING, 8th inst., at 7½ o'clock. A full attendance of members is desired, as business of importance will be brought up and all who feel an interest in our work are cordially invited to be present. By order of the President.

ja8r12 J. H. KELLY, Secretary.

**THE FOLLOWING ARE THE** nominations of the Union Republicans of the BOROUGH OF ALLEGHENY, for election on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January, 1867:

Burgess—WM. H. H. HOLMES.
Assistant Burgess—T. WHITE, WM. FLAHAVLAN.
School Directors—DANIEL MONTGOMERY, 3 years; D. G. MCCURDY, 3 years; Rev. A. D. CLARK, 2 years.
Assessor—DAN D LONTZ.
Assistant Assessors—WM. MEANS, J. B. GOFF.
Justice of the Peace—S. B. THOMPSON.
Judge of Elections—R. B. WILLS.
Return Inspectors—W. G. COOK.
Borough Auditor—J. MCKEE H. MCCLORY.
Constables—ISAAC STEWART. ja7-r11

**CAUTION—LOST—On Wednesday** January 23, CHECK No. 63, dated Dec. 31st, 1866, drawn by M. H. & CO., on the Pittsburgh Savings & Trust Co., for $9447 17, and marked "O. D. by J. C. CURRY, assistant cashier." The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at the Banking House of R. PATRICK & CO., No. 110 Fifth st. ja8-r12

**DIVIDEND—BIRMINGHAM AND** PITTSBURGH BRIDGE CO.—The President and Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of

ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS PER SHARE

out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after the 15th inst., at CLARK'S BANK.

EDWARD MOYE, Treasurer.
ja5-r10

**FOR SALE.—A HOUSE AND LOT** on L. coal street, Manchester, built in modern style; pressed brick front, 8 rooms; marble mantles; gas in every room; cooking ranges; hot and cold water; bath tubs; new papered and painted. A complete house, in perfect order.

Apply to JOHN TELFORD,
On the Premises.
ja8-r10

**FOR SALE.—ONE TWO-STORY** IRON CLAD BUILDING, with good storeroom and for the year lease of ground from 1st April next. Also, a good two-story brick house, No. 672 Penn street, corner of Harrison street. Could be a good location for a boarding house. Rent low. Enquire of E. RADCLIFF, No. 76 Penn street; or BAILIFF BROWN & CO., Plumbers, Steam and Gas Pipe Fitters, No. 85 Federal street, Allegheny City. ja5-r10

**CHEAP HOUSES AND LOTS FOR** SALE.—Three Story Brick House and Lot on Virgin alley, near Smithfield street. Price $4,400. Also, a two-story frame House and Large Lot, situated in South Pittsburgh, near to McDaffy residence. Price $2,500. Also, a neat Two Story Frame House and Frame Dwelling, with a large lot of ground, situated in Sewickley, near to depot. Price $3,500. Apply quickly to

B. McCLAIN & CO.

**FOR SALE.—A desirable proper-** ty in Allegheny, located on Sandusky street and Strawberry alley; the lot is 39 feet on Sandusky street, and runs back 120 feet on said alley to Herr, alley, and only one square from the Diamond. The improvements are a brick house, with seven rooms, and a frame shop on the rear end of the lot. For further information inquire on the premises.

ja5-r12 174 SANDUSKY STREET.

**BISHOP ROWMAN INSTITUTE,** A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 64 PENN STREET, for the benefit of this School will be resumed on MONDAY, the 7th instant, at No. 64 Grant street, the house has many modern conveniences, of which are accommodations being increased, we are prepared to receive an additional number of pupils. Few boarding pupils will be taken.

ja2-r16 REV. R. J. COSTER, Rector.

**ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.**—Letters of Administration on the Estate of AARON MEYERS, late of Pittsburgh, deceased, have been granted to RACHEL MEYERS. All persons having claims against said estate will present them in due time for settlement, and all persons indebted are hereby notified to make payment to

RACHEL MEYERS, Adm'x.
ja8-r10

**TARRING IRONS,**
**STENCIL PLATES AND BRUSHES,**
For U. S. Inspectors, for sale by
ja8 JAMES BOWN, 128 Wood street.

**$20,000 TO LOAN**
ON REAL ESTATE.
In Allegheny county, in sums to suit. Apply by letter, or in person, to JACOB GLOVER,
ja8-r10 No. 115 Fourth street.

**ROTARY VISES.—Coach Makers'** Rotary Vises. Just received a full assortment Nos. 1, 2 and 3. The best Vise in the market for Coach Makers, for sale by

JAMES BOWN, 128 Wood street.
ja8

**NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.**

**JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,**
(Successors to S. Jones & Co.,)
Corner Fourth and Wood Sts.,
**BANKERS & BROKERS,**
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
Government Securities,
Foreign Exchange,
Gold, Silver and Coupons.
COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points in the United States and Canadas.
Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

**ANNOUNCEMENT.**

ANOTHER MATERIAL REDUCTION IN PRICE OF FAMILY SUPPLIES, AT

**SHIELDS & BOUCHER'S,**

108 Smithfield Street,

OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

Just Received a Lot of Choice
**GENUINE MECCA COFFEE,**
AND A FEW BARRELS OF
LOVERING'S WHITE DRIPS.

**IMPORTANN NOTICE TO THE** PUBLIC.

**CAPITAL PRIZE, $30,000.**
**KELLY'S**
Grand North American Prize Concert.
Read what the Chicago Press Say:
(From Chicago Times.)

NORTH AMERICAN CONCERT.—Among the first gift enterprises ever commenced in Chicago, was that of Messrs. A. A. Kelley & Co., which has been perfected in the most perfect satisfaction. If we are to judge by the extensive patronage accorded to the gentlemen in charge of the "North American Prize Concert" now exclusively advertised in this and another column, the success of the scheme is beyond question. From what we know of Mr. Kelley, we are positive that he will, in the future, as in the past, deal fairly and honorably with all who take stock in his enterprise.

(From Chicago Tribune.)

KELLEY & CO.'S GIFT ENTERPRISE.—The first to embark in the gift enterprise business in Chicago are the firm of A. A. Kelley & Co., located at 105 Randolph street. Who does not remember their store, a few doors west of three years ago, where many purchased books and other articles, and were so lucky as to find with their purchases tickets drawing gold watches, gold chains, diamonds and other prizes? Thousands of our citizens were thus fortunate, and these are the first evidences that Messrs. Kelley & Co. always perform all they promise; that they are honora le men and do business on honorable principles.

Time fixed to award the Premium, and the CONCERT to be given at the Newbury Avenue Rink, Chicago, on

SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1867.

This is the Greatest Distribution of the Nineteenth century, and most successful enterprise of the kind ever inaugurated in the world. $30,000 in GOLD, and a GRAND PIANO, and HALF A MILLION DOLLARS worth of GIFT KNACKS.

Will be presented to ticket-holders.

**A SPECIAL NOTICE TO THE PEOPLE.**

The proprietors of this grand enterprise have great pleasure in being able to inform the subscribers that the drawing will take place on the day specified. Out of 1,000 tickets issued, only 10 remain unsold. Those who do not wish to be left will do well to call at once and secure a ticket, as the first ticket drawn after the 1,000 are sold will be entitled to a present worth $1,000. The following gentlemen have consented to act as Commissioners for the present year, and we desire to call the attention of Councils to this fact.

We are informed that a number of complaints have frequently come to the notice of your Council as to the manner in which contractors for paving have performed their work in paving. We would respectfully suggest at that to remedy the evil all contracts for paving hereafter let shall be given to the contractor for a term of six months from the completion of the contract, and that they be required to enter into bond for the faithful performance of the same before commencing work.

Also that as a further means of improvement and to keep pace with the advancement of the times, we would recommend to the favorable notice of Councils a style of pavement known as the Nicholson pavement. This we think is worthy of consideration, and we would refer to the report, lately of visiting that we have been informally notified of a second party that the Pittsburgh Fort Wayne and Chicago R. R. Co. desire to enter into, with the consent of Councils, to run a railroad from the Penn street, in front of their office buildings, and to connect with their main line at Allentown.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

JOHN FLINN,
Street Commissioner.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 31, 1866.

T. B. McMILLAN, ESQ., Chairman of the Street Committee:—Sir: The undersigned would respectfully report the following report of operations as Street Commissioner of the City of Pittsburgh, from February 1st, 1866, to December 31st, 1866:

| | |
|---|---|
| No. of streets repaired | 31 |
| No. of alleys repaired | 3 |
| No. of sidewalks laid | 36 |
| No. of alleys cleaned | 31 |
| No. of days horses and carts employed | 1,142 |
| No. of days of men employed | 2,623½ |
| Value of paving stone purchased | $6,000 00 |
| Value of gravel purchased | 941 61 |
| Value of crossing flags purchased | 647 13 |
| Hauling cinders to sixth, Seventh and Eighth wards | 305 00 |

**Materials on Hand.**

| | |
|---|---|
| 900 feet of grab planks | $ 82 00 |
| 1,200 yards of Belgic paving | 480 00 |
| 2,500 bushels of gravel | 100 00 |
| Total value of materials on hand | $662 00 |

**Money Collected.**

| | |
|---|---|
| For repairs of streets | $1,480 61 |
| For removing rubbish, ashes, cleaning streets and sidewalks | 414 52 |
| Notices served to repair and curb side walks | 2 45 |
| No. of feet of curbstones put in and old ones reset | 910 |
| No. of paving brick used under the Commissioner's supervision | 75 000 |
| No. of pavements repaired by order of the Councils since our last report | 926 |
| No. of suits entered before the Mayor and Aldermen for violations of city ordinances | 125 |

**Monthly Expenditures.**

| | |
|---|---|
| February | $ 215 15 |
| March | 75 71 |
| April | 1 421 58 |
| May | 2,776 56 |
| June | 1,671 8 |
| July | 1,619 96 |
| August | 1,758 74 |
| September | 944 4 |
| October | 1,150 24 |
| November | 1,158 1 |
| December | 550 86 |
| Total amount expended | $12,567 3 |

I would respectfully call your attention to the great and constantly increasing travel on Second street, particularly between Smithfield and Ross street. The street is only forty (40) feet wide from curb to curb, and I should be pleased to have it sixty (60) feet wide. When the street is being repaved there is hardly a possibility of proper repairing the work, as the street cannot be opened upon account of their being no other outlet from the City to the Southern Railroads. A remedy for this is, in my opinion, to open Grant street through to Brewery street. Grant street is now open for city travel from Second to Water street. A portion of the Schenley estate is situated on both sides of Grant street, in the rear of Mr. Parry's property, and the agents of the estate claim some sixty feet. By the opening of Grant street to Brewery street the travel would be turned through the Fifth ward, in front of the Kensington iron works, belonging to Messrs. Lloyd & Black. I propose to pay the city about the rate from alley for the use of sewers. Lloyd & Black and take in exchange the property necessary to open Grant street. Brewery is now in the limits of the city, and, under the circumstances of the locality, it never will be. All of which is respectfully submitted by Your obedient servant,

JOHN FLINN, Street Commissioner.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 31st, 1866.

**NEW WORK WAS DONE ON THE FOLLOWING STREETS AND ALLEYS**

**WORK WAS COMMENCED AND REMAINS UNFINISHED.**

**THE WORK WAS LET BUT NOT COMMENCED.**

**STREETS WERE APPOINTED ON THE FOLLOWING STREETS.**

**For the Opening and Widening of the Following Streets.**

| No. | Name of Streets. | Remarks. | Amount of Assessments. | Date of Ordinance. | Amount work done. | Name of Contractor. | Date of Ordinance. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Sidegrin Street Extension | Graded from Bedford to Logan streets. | $ 5,000 00 | April 1, 1864, | $ 1,675 00 | Martin, McCabe & Co. | August 27, 1866. |
| 2. | Redford Street | Graded from Bedford to Logan streets. | 2,500 00 | April 1, 1864, | 912 50 | Martin, McCabe & Co. | August 27, 1866. |
| 3. | Roberts and Webster streets | Graded from Bedford to Logan streets. | 5,562 50 | April 1, 1864, | 1,500 00 | Martin, McCabe & Co. | August 27, 1866. |
| 4. | Elm Street | Graded from Logan to Wylie Alley. | 1,674 00 | August 27, 1866. | 1,674 00 | Joseph Hastings | August 27, 1866. |
| 5. | Othea street | Graded from Logan to Mulberry Alley. | 1,674 00 | August 27, 1866. | 1,674 00 | Joseph Hastings | August 27, 1866. |
| 6. | Webster street | Graded from Mulberry Alley to Pride street. | 1,674 00 | August 27, 1866. | 1,674 00 | Joseph Hastings | August 27, 1866. |
| 7. | Wylie and Dunlap streets | Graded from Washington Street to Logan street. | 1,674 00 | August 27, 1866. | 1,674 00 | Joseph Hastings | August 27, 1866. |
| 8. | High and Rose streets | Report of Viewers accepted November 5, 1866. Appeal to Court. | 25,000 00 | Pending. | 11,850 00 | Ordinance passed. | Dec. 25, 1866. |
| | | Total | $ 49,134 00 | | $ 23,140 00 | | |

**Sewers.**

The assessments for the following Sewers done in 1866 were due:

| No. | Name of Street. | Date of Ordinance. | Amount of Assessment. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Center street | September 26, 1864 | $ 3,599 87 |
| 2. | Penna. avenue | May 18, 1865, | 15,306 06 |
| | Total | | $ 18,905 93 |

New sewers authorized and laid over till 1867:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Grant street | November 16, 1866 |
| 2. | Virgin alley | August 27, 1866 |
| 3. | Market street | September 17, 1866 |

**Recapitulation.**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Grading, paving and curbing new streets, finished | $ 45,871 24 |
| 2. Grading, paving and curbing new streets, (finished) | 4,299 75 |
| 3. Opening and widening streets | 41,293 89 |
| 4. Changing street grades | 11,850 00 |
| 5. Sewers | 16,905 93 |
| Total amount of assessments during the year 1866 | $120,220 71 |

**NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.**

**TO THE SELECT AND COMMON** COUNCILS OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH:

GENTLEMEN—The undersigned respectfully makes the following report for the year 1866.

CHARLES REICHSPARR,
Recording Regulator.

Amount of Assessments to date when finished.

Total.

Property Owners.

Length feet.

Name of Contractor. Date of Ordinance.

| No. | Name of Streets. | Remarks. | Amount work done. | Date of Ordinance. | Name of Contractor. | Date of Ordinance. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Roberts street | Graded from Bedford to Logan streets. | $ 1,675 00 | April 1, 1864, | Martin, McCabe & Co. | August 27, 1866. |
| 2. | Redford Street | Graded from Logan to Wylie Alley. | 912 50 | April 1, 1864, | Martin, McCabe & Co. | August 27, 1866. |
| 3. | Elm Street | Graded from Logan to Mulberry Alley. | 1,500 00 | April 1, 1864, | Martin, McCabe & Co. | August 27, 1866. |
| 4. | Othea street | Graded from Mulberry Alley to Pride street. | 1,674 00 | August 27, 1866. | Joseph Hastings | August 27, 1866. |
| 5. | Webster street | Graded from Pride street to Washington Street. | 1,674 00 | August 27, 1866. | Joseph Hastings | August 27, 1866. |
| 6. | Wylie and Dunlap streets | Graded from Washington Street to Logan street. | 1,674 00 | August 27, 1866. | Joseph Hastings | August 27, 1866. |
| 7. | Sycamore Alley | Ordinance passed. | 11,850 00 | Dec. 25, 1866. | Contract let out | Dec. 25, 1866. |
| 8. | High and Rose streets | Ordinance passed. | 11,850 00 | Dec. 25, 1866. | Contract let out | Dec. 25, 1866. |
| | | Total | $ 23,140 00 | | | |

**TO THE SELECT AND COMMON** COUNCILS OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH:

GENTLEMEN—The Street Committee would respectfully report that for the year ending December 31st, 1866, they have endeavored to discharge their duty faithfully and impartially, which duty we think faithfully performed. The appropriations for the past year has been unusually great, the interest of your committee have been correspondingly great, and as the year closes our labors as a committee in our opinion, should be made:

As the duties and labors of the Recording Regulator have been very arduous, we therefore, believe that Councils should amend the ordinance defining his duties, and would recommend that the Fourth and Fifth districts be included therein, so that it be their only duty to attend to the streets and alleys, as far as to him upon all streets which are being newly paved; if they are not done as the ordinance of the city requires.

Also, that in all cases where the Regulator finds portions of the streets or alleys for the purpose of putting in water, gas, &c., it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of such districts to correct the same, and see that the work is done in a workmanlike manner. We would also recommend that the Regulator shall be empowered to call upon the Chief Engineer and Commissioner of such districts to attend to the costs or expenses from the contractor or property owner, as the case may be, as in many instances we are informed by the Regulator, cases done in a very imperfect manner. We would also recommend that the Regulator shall be empowered to collect all the fees for regulating lots, as we think it works badly. pay the Regulator a salary, and that all moneys received for fees for regulating lots be paid into the City Treasury.

In behalf of our City Regulator and Street Commissioners we would report that they have discharged their duties faithfully and satisfactorily. Their labor during the past year was very great, as their annual statement of work performed will show.

We recommend them to your favorable consideration.

We acknowledge the receipt of $150 63 from J. F. Hanna, Esq., District Attorney for November, and $1,994 13 from John Flinn, Esq., City Treasurer, for December, making $2,144 76, with which sum we have collected throughout the year from different sources. This amount we have paid to the City Treasurer, and have received in return from Councils three months' salary and over for the Board of Commissioners for the present year, and we desire to call the attention of Councils to this fact.

We would further state that as complaints have frequently come to the notice of your Council as to the manner in which contractors for paving have performed their work in paving &c., we would respectfully suggest at that to remedy the evil all contracts for paving hereafter let shall be given to the contractor for a term of six months from the completion of the contract, and that they be required to enter into bond for the faithful performance of the same before commencing work.

Also that as a further means of improvement and to keep pace with the advancement of the times, we would recommend to the favorable notice of Councils a style of pavement known as the Nicholson pavement. This we think is worthy of consideration, and we would refer to the report, lately of visiting that we have been informally notified of a second party that the Pittsburgh Fort Wayne and Chicago R. R. Co. desire to enter into, with the consent of Councils, to run a railroad from Penn street, in front of their office buildings, and to connect with their main line at Allentown.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

JOHN FLINN,
Street Commissioner.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 31st, 1866.

**AN ORDINANCE Supplementary** to an ordinance directing the Opening and Widening of Ross street.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by authority of the same,* That the following described lots of ground be and the same are hereby taken for the purpose of opening Ross street, from Diamond alley to Fourth street, and the same are hereby appropriated for that purpose, and the damages assessed for the same, and the costs of opening the same, be and the same are hereby confirmed and ratified.

SECTION 2. That the City Controller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the several parties entitled thereto for the amounts assessed to them respectively, and charge the same to the appropriation for opening Ross street.

SECTION 3. That all ordinances or parts of ordinances inconsistent herewith be and the same are hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1866.

JAMES McAULEY,
President of Select Council.

Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.

THOMAS STEEL,
President of Common Council.

Attest: HUGH MCMASTER,
Jan 1-r10 Clerk of Common Council.

**AN ORDINANCE Granting the** Western Union Telegraph Company the privilege to erect a line of telegraph poles.

SECTION 1. *

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS, &c.

# BATES & BELL'S

WINTER DRY GOODS

REDUCED!

Bleached Muslin, Extra 4-4, for 25c.
White Blankets, $7,00 to $20,00.
French Merinos for 75c., worth $1 25.

WOOL SHAWLS,

OUR STOCK REDUCED,

# BATES & BELL'S

21 Fifth Street.

SPECIAL AND SEASONABLE.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

No. 19 Fifth Street.

ELASTIC SEAMLESS UNDER-SHIRTS, for ladies—warranted not to shrink, and much superior to flannel.
LAP-LAND SKATING POUCHES;
PATENT EA MUFFS—[a] the thing for Skaters. A new to[y] just opened.
FINE CASHMERE GLOVES—Just the thing for New Year's gifts. A new lot all widths.
LINE KID AND CAST GLOVES—4 [but]tons.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH CLOTH GLOVES—A splendid assortment just opened, at reduced prices.
HOODS, CLOAKS, SHAWLS, SONTAGS, SCARFS, &c., &c.
ELEGANT STYLES ZEPHYR KNIT GOODS, UNDERSHIRTS and DRAWERS greatly reduced.
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS very low.

CLOSING OUT AT LOW PRICES,

Our entire assortment of

HOLIDAY GOODS.

Ladies and Gentlemen wi[ll] bring to make New Year's gifts will find many useful and suitable articles.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

d 28 19 FIFTH STREET.

NEW GOODS JUST RECEIVED BY

JOS. HORNE & CO.

Full assortment of

BONNETS AND HATS,

At the leading Fall Styles.

Millinery Goods.

Clothes and Frames, Paris Fancy and Colored Silk Velvet, in most desirable shades; Plain Fancy Bonnet and Trimmings; new and rich colors; Flowers, choice of French and American; Feathers, fancy hat and[s].

EMBROIDERIES,

(Well assorted.)

Cambric, Hamburg, Swiss, Loone, Cluny, Valenciennes, Beadings and Insertings; Flouncings, Bands and Bullings; Embroidered and Plain Linen Collars, Cuffs, Sets, Laces and Lace Goods.
Dress and Cloak Trimmings and Ornaments; Rail Fringes, Gimps and Braids;
Dress Trimmings, Buttons Frames.

WHITE GOODS!

A most complete stock of Jaconets, Cambrics, Mulls, &c. &c.
Real Handkerchiefs, Plain, Lace, Hem-stitched, Hemmed, Embroidered, Tape Bordered, etc., etc.
Rosiery and Gloves in every variety and all sizes.
Ladies' and Gent's Underwear

furnishing Goods:

Suspenders and Neck-Ties; Heavy Shirts and Drawers; Bosom and 1X1 "coop Skirts; Corsets, Hair Pads, Nets, Union and Silk Belting, Buttons—the latest novelties, all kinds.
Yarns—Scotch, Saxony, Cashmeres, Lambs Wool and Saxony in the various mixtures, plain colors and random.
Gent's Paper Collars, and everything in the Notion line.
Prices as low as Eastern Jobbing Houses.

Nos. 77 and 79 Market Street.

MACRUM, CLYDE & CO.,

78 and 80 Market Street.

WORK BOXES,
JEWEL CASES,
WATCH STANDS,
CIGAR STANDS,
CARD BASKETS,
TRAVELLING BAGS,
SATCHELS,
ALBUMS, &c.

EMBROIDERIES,
LACES,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
COLLARS,
CUFFS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES.

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,
ZEPHYR SHAWLS,
SACKS AND HOODS,
RUBIAS AND SCARFS.

HOOP SKIRTS,
CORSETS,
NETS,
WATERFALLS,
HAIR ROLLS, &c.

Storekeepers will find it to their advantage to assort their Stock from our

Wholesale Department.

de17

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

CERMAN AND SWISS

Fancy Goods

Carved Baskets, Brackets,
Jewel Boxes and Ornaments,
Portmonnaies, Wallets,
Satchels, Card Cases,
Broche Scarfs, Fancy Knit Goods,
Linen Handkerchiefs,
Embroideries—all descriptions,
Lace Collars and Handkerchiefs,
Coiffures and Barbes,
Ladies', Gent's and Children's Kid Gloves,
Bogwood and Garnet Jewelry,
Toilet Soaps, &c., &c., &c.

GENTLEMEN'S UNDERWEAR,

Neck Ties, Suspenders,
Half Hose, Scarfs,
Scarf Pins, Sleeve Buttons,

AT LOW PRICES.

F. H. EATON, 17 Fifth St.

de[illegible]

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,

No. 115 Wood St., Pittsburgh,

Have in store and receiving, a full assortment of

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS,

Which they offer at

EASTERN PRICES

AND TO WHICH

The Attention of Dealers is Invited.

G. ARBUTHNOT, W. T. SHANNON, J. G. STEPHENSON.

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CARR, McCANLDESS & CO.,

(LATE WILSON, CARR & CO.,)

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

No. 94 Wood St.,

Third house above Diamond Alley,

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NECESSARIES FOR THE WINTER.—For a good COOKING STOVE and other Kitchen Utensils, go to No. 146 Grant street.
Plain and Fancy COAL SCUTTLES, FIRE SHOVELS, Plain and Fancy; Utensils for Cooking Oyster and other fancy dishes; Fenders, Stove Pipe, Water Conductors, and all other articles, call at P. C. DUFFY'S, No. 146 Grant street. All cheap cheap cheap

WALL PAPER—Of all grades, for Parlors, Halls, Dining Rooms and Kitchens, in great variety, at No. 59 Market street.

JOS. E. HUGHES & BRO.

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, &c.

IMMENSE

CLOSING OUT SALE.

$50,000 WORTH

OF FINE FALL AND WINTER

CLOTHING.

$10,000 Worth of

DRAWERS, UNDERSHIRTS,

WHITE SHIRTS,

COTTON AND WOOLEN HOSIERY,

Scarfs, Ties, Suspenders, &c.

Also, $5,000 Worth of Gloves,

Of all Descriptions, all of which will be sold at

ACTUAL COST

FOR SIXTY DAYS,

AND MUST BE SOLD

Before removing to my New Building,

Opposite the Union Depot.

The lease of Store and Dwelling, together with Counters, Shelving, Show Cases, &c., for sale.

J. D. RAMALEY,

384 and 336 Liberty Street,

Opposite Wayne.

no[illegible]278

COAL, COKE, &c.

WM. M. CLANEY..... WARDEN CUMMING.
M. CLANEY & SON..... T. D. MILLER.

WM. M. CLANEY & CO.,

Gas Coal Works,

Shippers and dealers in SUPERIOR GAS AND FAMILY COAL, and COKE and SLACK. For Office Address BOX 587, Pittsburgh, and LOCK No. 47 Allegheny City.
GENERAL OFFICE, second story Pittsburgh Saving Bank Building, corner Liberty street and Virgin alley, Pittsburgh, PA.
No. 5 Lib[illegible] street, under Penn's. R. R., opposite Mechanic street, Pittsburgh, and corner Anderson street and P. R. W. C. & R. Allegheny.
All orders left at either of the above places will receive prompt attention. jalopsa

FORT PITT COAL COMPANY.—Shippers and dealers in Superior Family and Steam Coal, and Coke and Slack, principal office and story Fitt-burgh Savings Bank building, corner Liberty street and Virgin alley. Branch office, No. 7 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh. All orders left at either of the above places will receive prompt attention.
Postoffice Address Box 587, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTORS:

J. J. GILLESPIE, | E. L. FARNESTOCK,
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GEORGE C. HEAD, | JAS. MONTGOMERY,
W. T. BRYANT, | JOHN HEAD,
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J. J. GILLESPIE, Pres't. | A. H. ENGLISH, Sec'y.
ARTHUR HEMBACH, Treasurer.

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PITTSBURGH NATIONAL

COAL AND COKE COMPANY,

MINERS, SHIPPERS AND DEALERS, Wholesale and Retail, in the

BEST FAMILY COAL,

Nut Coal and Slack.

OFFICE AND YARD, CORNER FOURTH AND IRY STREETS, Pittsburgh, Pa.
All orders for delivery in the City, or shipment West, will meet prompt and immediate attention.
E. A. SCHNABEL, Superintendent.

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!

IMPORTANT TO CONSUMERS.

HUMMEL & RABER

vite the attention of the public to their fine stock of COAL just received, including the following varieties:
Lump, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and Chestnut,
Lykins Valley, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and Chestnut,
All of which they are prepared to deliver at the LOWEST RATES, by the single ton, car load, boat load or thousand tons.
All orders promptly attended to.
Office: 104 Chestnut street, near the Depot,
oct-18 HARRISBURG, PA.

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!

DICKSON, STEWART & CO.,

Having removed their Office to

No. 567 Liberty Street.

(Lately City Flour Mill) SECOND FLOOR,

Are now prepared to furnish good Youghiogheny LUMP, NUT COAL OR SLACK,
At the lowest Market price.

CHARLES H. ARMSTRONG,

DEALER IN

Youghiogheny and Connellsville Coal

And Manufacturer of

Coal, Slack, and Desulphurized Coke,

OFFICE AND YARD,

Corner of Butler and Morton; first yard on Liberty and Clymer streets, Ninth ward, and on Second street, near Lock No. 1, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Families and Manufacturers supplied with the best article of Coal or Coke at the lowest cash rates.
Orders left at any of the above prompt attention. prompt

PLUMBING, GAS FITTING.

PLUMBING,

GAS AND STEAM FITTING,

Hydrants, Iron Pumps,

SHEET LEAD, SHEET ZINC, LEAD PIPES, SINKS, BASINS

WATER CLOSETS AND WASH STANDS

TOM T. EWENS,

(Successor to Ewens & Co.,)

165 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

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PLUMBING, GAS AND STEAM FITTING, IN ALL ITS BRANCHES,

Carefully attended to by experienced and practical workmen. A fine assortment of

GAS FIXTURES, SINKS, BATH TUBS

SHOWER BATHS, WATER CLOSETS, HYDRANT

Constantly on hand and made to order.

TATE & SEVILLE,

No. 59 Federal Street, Allegheny, and 227 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh.

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TOBACCO, CIGARS, &c.

ROSE BUD ROUGH AND READY,

Rose Bud Bright Pound,

Rose Bud Golden Bars.

And other Noted Brands of

TOBACCO,

Manufactured by

R. & W. JENKINSON,

Fifth door from Suspension Bridge,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

200,000 Lancaster Segars

Just arrived, will be sold cheap de22:b8d

JOHN MEGRAW,

Manufacturer of and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of

Tobacco, Snuff and Cigars,

45 HAND STREET.

A general assortment of Smoking Tobacco, Pipes and Quakers Powders



# The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY, JAN. 8, 1867.


## CITY AND NEIGHBORHOOD.

(ADDITIONAL LOCAL NEWS ON FIRST PAGE.)

### Criminal Court Proceedings.

The Criminal Court, Judge Stowe presiding, assembled on Monday, at ten o'clock. The following cases were disposed of:

ALLEGED BOARDING-HOUSE THIEF.

Morris Byers was brought from prison and placed on trial on an indictment charging him with larceny. About the 5th of December last clothing and other articles, to the amount in value of about one hundred and fifty dollars, were stolen from boarding-house No. 153 Penn street, kept by a Mr. Livingston. About the time the robbery was discovered the defendant left the boarding-house, taking his carpet-sack containing his effects. He was followed by Mr. Livingston, and, after having gone about a square, he returned to the boarding-house, as requested, submitted to a search of his carpet-sack, and was detained until an officer appeared and took him into custody. None of the property alleged to have been stolen was found upon him, except a pair of cotton socks, identified by a mark as the property of James Martin, who had also lost from his trunk a comb and a dozen paper collars. The only ground upon which the prisoner could be convicted was that of being found in the possession of stolen property, and as a defence to this it was shown that the socks were found in the defendant's overcoat, which had been loaned to another party, and about which there had been some difficulty. The jury found a verdict of not guilty.

SADDLE ON THE WRONG HORSE.

The next case was one in which the Commonwealth, so far as the evidence went, attempted to saddle the larceny of a suit of [illegible]ness upon the wrong party. The traces of guilt, however, were not conclusive, and the reins of justice held taut, so that the mistake was rectified. The defendant was Matthew Adams. In addition to the fact that the harness was found in his possession, his declaration, at the time of his arrest, was adulterated, viz.: That he had purchased them from Charles Morrow, agreeing to pay ten dollars therefor. As evidence of guilt, it was shown that he attempted to escape whilst in charge of the officer and on the way to prison. The horses were stolen from the stable of John Eichley, at White Hall tavern, on the Brownsville road, in September last, in the night time. For the defense a witness (brother-in-law of defendant) was called, who testified that he was in a wagon with defendant and Charles Morrow; that after passing White Hall (where they had stopped to take a drink) Morrow got out and went ahead; that as the wagon came up Morrow threw into it the harness; that after getting home Adams, the defendant, purchased them from Morrow for ten dollars, giving him some money on account and a revolver; that upon hearing that Adams was going to be arrested Morrow fled and has not since been heard of. Although from these facts one of Morrow might have known that the harness were stolen, unless the jury believed that he participated in the larceny he could not be convicted under the present indictment. Adams proved a good character for honesty, and the fact also appeared that he was a poor man, with a wife and five children. The jury believing that Morrow was the guilty party, rendered a verdict of not guilty.

ASSAULTS AND BATTERIES.

George Whitmore, butcher, and Owen Williams, rolling mill hand, residing at Wood's Run, a few days since, had a difficulty about a meat bill, which culminated in an assault and battery, Whitmore striking Williams in the face. The case going against the defendant, he was fined one dollar and the costs.

Conrad Schlagel plead not guilty to an indictment charging him with having committed an assault and battery upon Mrs. Elizabeth Mueller. The parties reside in the Fifth ward, are neighbors, and the difficulty seems to have been caused by some boys building bonfires in the neighborhood. The defendant was fined one dollar and the costs.

### Killed.

On Saturday morning, December 29th, Mr. Erastus C. Scranton, President of the New York and New Haven railroad, was instantly killed by being run over by a car attached to the 6:30 train from New Haven to New York. Mr. Scranton was on his way to New York, in company with his only daughter, a young lady 17 years of age, and on the arrival of the train at Norwalk he proceeded to an oyster depot for the purpose of making some purchases. When he returned to the station the cars were in motion, and in attempting to mount the platform of the car in which his daughter sat, the unfortunate gentleman missed his footing, and falling partly under the car was so severely injured that life was nearly extinct. This sudden and unhappy fate of Mr. Scranton has cast a gloom over that city in which he had been for many years past an active public officer. In May last Mr. Scranton's term as Mayor of New Haven expired, and it was in the same month that the Directors elected him to the office of President of the New York and New Haven railroad. Mr. Scranton was also President of the Elm City Bank of New Haven, and in all of these capacities had won for himself the good opinions and confidence of all with whom he came in contact. He had ceased was about 55 years of age, and leaves a wife and one child. Mr. Scranton was formerly a resident of Scranton, in this State.

### Catholic Library Association.

The members of this association meet this evening to elect officers for the ensuing year. Two tickets are in the field, including the following named gentlemen:

President—Theodore E. Tack; Mr. Geo. H. Keyser. Vice President—M. J. Bigley; Dr. L. Oldshoe. Treasurer—James Phelin; John H. Scully. Secretary—A. F. Keating; John C. Barr. Directors—Jeremiah Dunlevy, Jr., Charles B. Kennedy, Thomas Mellon, Patrick Smith, Henry Kane, Ed. F. McElroy, James B. Dodge, Maurice Coll, Thomas Barnes, William Scully.

**Consolatory.**—The Hazleton *Sentinel* is consoling in the following manner: The *Luzerne County* is exercised lest while the Luzerne county is [illegible]ging round the circle," Hazleton should fly off in a tangent to Carbon county, and not be held to pay for the new penitentiary that is about to be built at Wilkes-Barre at a cost to the county of $200,000. It even gives currency to a silly rumor that money will be improperly used to accomplish a separation. We feel assured that should the question again be brought to the attention of the Legislature—of which we have as yet heard nothing here—the friends of the measure would be quite willing to let it rest on its own merits, confident that a fair hearing only is required.

**"Who Are You?"**—The above rather interesting query forms the subject of the lecture to be delivered at seven o'clock this evening at the First Methodist Church, on Fifth street, by the Rev. Alexander Clark, A. M., pastor of the Church named, and editor of "Our School Day Visitor." The subject chosen is one of exceeding interest, and the able and eloquent manner in which it will be discussed by the learned gentleman will render it still more so. The object of the lecture, however, is its principal claim on the large attention of the people. The proceeds of the evening are to be devoted to the benefit of the Second Methodist Church of this city. Go one and all.

**Desperate Ruffians.**—The Scranton *Republican* says: Three ruffians, members of a gang which for some time has been troublesome in this vicinity, last Sunday night assaulted Thomas James, watchman at the National Colliery (Carr's Patch), and not only beat him but shot him through the thigh. A few days ago members of the same gang, and in the same vicinity, beat, robbed, and stripped two old men, and left them for dead. A warrant has for some time been out against one of them for assaulting the mining boss at the National, but his friends keep him in hiding, so that the officers have not been able to get him.

**A Slight Impediment.**—The Doylestown *Intelligencer* says of the following: One Chas. Dougherty, of Luzerne county, was recently appointed consul to Londenderry by President Johnson. Just as he was ready to start, his bail had him arrested as a defaulter, he having been tax collector in the county. For a time he was compelled to sojourn in one of the public institutions at Wilkes-Barre. We have not learned whether matters have been so adjusted that this new favorite of the President can enter upon his duties, but it is not likely that a small affair of this kind will cause much interruption.

**Mrs. Swisshelm as a Novelist.**—Mrs. Jane G. Swisshelm, whilom of the *Saturday Visitor*, of this city, then editress of a paper in the far North west, and more recently a Clerk in the War Department, has written a novel, founded on Washington life, which, it is said, photographs a number of government officials in and about Washington. Lady Jane is generally in the vein when she puts pen to paper, of saying caustic things, and we feel inclined to sympathize with the official who has incurred her ire, and is, therefore, likely to be one of the promised "photographs."

**The Steamboat Larceny.**—Charles Baker, charged by J. W. Cowden with stealing from the chambermaid's room on the steamer New York a coat worth $25, and a pair of buckskin gloves worth $5, the property of Edward McCabe, had a final hearing before the Mayor yesterday morning, and, in default of $200 bail, was committed to jail to await his trial at Court.

**An Accident.**—John Graham, a lad twelve years of age, had his right leg broken, just above the ankle, yesterday morning, while sledding in Diamond alley. He ran against the hind wheel of a wagon, which had just come out of Cherry into Diamond alley, with such force as to cause the painful accident named. The lad resided with his parents in Cherry alley.

**Common Pleas Court.**—Judge Mellon presiding. James Torrence's Executors vs. William Adams.—Action to recover arrears of rent. Verdict in favor of plaintiffs for $160 66.
George Hersber vs. Perry & Bro.—Action to recover $865.10, amount of two promis-ory notes. Verdict in favor of plaintiffs for the full amount claimed.

**District Court.**—This Court was in session on Monday, Judge Williams on the bench, and disposed of the case of Kramer & Rahin, for use of Thos. Barnes Moore vs. Parriott, Ewing & Co., in which a verdict was given in favor of plaintiffs for the sum of $2,367.81.

**Old Soldier.**—John Grey, a revolutionary soldier, 103 years old, lives in Noble county, Ohio. His time of service was so short that he can draw no pension under existing laws, and his friends have applied to Congress for a special pension for him.

**Admitted to Practice.**—On motion of John H. Haughton, Esq., on Monday, David T. Watson was admitted to practice law in the several courts of Allegheny county.

### Patents Granted.

The following is a list of patents issued from the United States Patent Office to persons in this vicinity, for the week ending January 1st, 1867: George P. Lang and Peter Lassler, of Allegheny, Pa., for improvement in making jug tops; William J. Miller, of the borough of McKeesport, Pa., for improved apparatus for steering vessels by steam; H. Pemberton, of Allegheny, Pa., for improvement in the manufacture of sulphurate of alumina, alum and other alumnous compounds; Edward Powell, Conneautville, Pa., for spring crupper, antedated December 29, 1866; John H. Bear, of York, Pa., for improvement in horse hay rake and sweep combined; Asa Boe, of White Oak, West Virginia, for improvement in saws; Edwin L. Bergstresser, of Sunbury, Pa., for improvement in gates; Adams Cobb, of Pittsburgh, for photographic bath, ante-dated December 19, 1866; J. C. Hoffoltz, of Mercersburg, Pa., for improvement in cultivators; J. C. Hoffoltz, of Mercersburg, Pa., for improvement in mode of attaching cultivator teeth. Re-issued—Henry Pemberton, of Allegheny, Pa., for improvement in refining hydrocarbon oils, and neutralizing waste products therefrom. Patented August 31, 1859.

**Died Suddenly.**—The Sunbury *American* says: Robert Brooks, whose family reside in this place, and who has lately been employed in the coal region, was arrested at Mt. Carmel, on Wednesday last, for breaking into a restaurant. The constable took him in charge and put him on the regular passenger train on the Shamokin Valley Railroad, intending to put him in jail in this place. When the train stopped the conductor, supposing him asleep, shook him, when he found that life was extinct. Various rumors are afloat as to the cause of his death, but it is supposed that it resulted from apoplexy.

**An Ill-Omened Prize.**—The house valued at $8,000, and drawn by Israel Witmer, of Lancaster county, in the National Gift Concert in Washington City, proves to be none other than that inhabited by the Surratt family, wherein the assassination of President Lincoln was concocted. The newspapers say that the house is haunted, and the people in the neighborhood have had their rents reduced because of exposure to an unabatable nuisance.

**Prison Warden to be Elected.**—The Board of Prison Inspectors have decided that after the present year the Warden of the County Prison and his assistant shall be elected annually; instead of holding the office "during good behaviour," as formerly. Messrs. White and Mr. Smith, the present incumbents continue in office until January, 1868. Of course they will be eligible to re-election.

**Catching a Rat.**—A large rat accidentally got into a Cleveland and Pittsburgh passenger car, the other day, before it left the depot, and created considerable consternation among the lady passengers by running up a boy's leg while trying to effect an escape. The boy screamed "bloody murder," and his friends, mounting upon the backs of seats, left Mr. Norway master of the situation.

**An old Inhabitant.**—John Goldsmith died at his residence in Eaton, Ohio, on the 23d of December, in the age of 91. He had lived on the same spot for over 80 years, has been a resident of Ohio for 79 years, a church member for nearly 60 years, had served in the war 1812, and leaves a wife aged 90, with whom he had lived over 66 years.

**Take Care.**—Farmers and others driving horses through the city should exercise great care this slippery weather, especially on the streets which railway tracks run parallel. There have been a number of accidents recently to valuable animals, by slipping on the iron and falling.

**Soldiers' Orphans.**—There are now in various schools of Pennsylvania, receiving care and education at the expense of the Commonwealth, between three and four thousand little boys and girls, orphans of Pennsylvania soldiers and sailors who perished in the war for the Union.

**Stopping Work.**—The Pottsville *Journal* states that but few collieries are at work in the coal region, and more were to stop this week until prices improve so as to prevent loss.

**New Bridge.**—The new bridge at Petroleum Centre has been opened for the accommodation of the public. Until within a few days, the cold stream has been forded by horses.

**Lecture.**—Rev. Mr. Watkins' lecture, on "The Use and Abuse of English words," will take place at Trinity M. E. Church, Ninth ward, January 14th.

**Fruit Growers.**—On the 16th of January, the Pennsylvania Fruit Grower's Association will meet in Harrisburg.


GREATEST

BARGAINS OF THE SEASON

IN

Boots and Shoes

AT THE POPULAR SHOE PALACE EMPORIUM,

26 and 28 Fifth Street.

CLOSING OUT WINTER STOCK.

Call immediately, at

26 and 28 Fifth Street,

WM. B. CLAPP & CO.

Women's Rubbers, 90 cents a pair. jal

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PRONOUNCED BY

CONNOISSEURS

TO BE THE

"ONLY GOOD SAUCE"

AND APPLICABLE TO

EVERY VARIETY

OF

DISH.

EXTRACT

of a LETTER from a

MEDICAL GENTLEMAN

at MADRAS, to his

Brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their SAUCE is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome SAUCE now made."

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled condiment having caused many unprincipled dealers to apply the name to various counterfeits, the PUBLIC is respectfully and earnestly requested to see that the name of LEA & PERRINS are upon the WRAPPER, LABEL, STOPPER and BOTTLE.

Manufactured by LEA & PERRINS, Worcester.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,

NEW YORK, AGENTS FOR THE U. S.

oct-lmdSTTSuTh

WILLIAM MILLER,

SUCCESSOR TO

MILLER & RICKETSON,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

AND IMPORTERS OF

Brandies, Wines and Cigars,

Nos. 221 and 223,

Corner of Liberty and Irwin Streets,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

IRON, NAILS, COTTON YARNS, &C.,

Constantly on hand. ly11

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY

SILVER PLATED WARE

AND

FANCY GOODS.

AT

S. M. ORR'S,

37 Ohio Street, Allegheny.

Fine Watch and Clock Repairing promptly attended to de18:TT

C. C. ALGEO,

DEALER IN

FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY, DIAMONDS,

SILVER WARE,

AND

French Clocks, &c.

Special attention given to the REPAIRING OF FINE WATCHES.

No. 22 Fifth Street.

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JAMES K. DAIN..... ALEX. PITCAIRN

EXCELSIOR

OMNIBUS AND LIVERY STABLE,

No. 410 Penn street.

DAIN & PITCAIRN, Proprietors.

Omnibuses and carriages furnished for all trains. Also, Carriages for Funerals, Wedding and Parties, at short notice and reasonable rates.

Stable Open Day and Night

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CHEESE.

100 boxes Goshen, Factory and Hamburg for sale by

CHARLES C. BALSLEY,

No. 201 Liberty street.

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BROOMS.

100 dozen for sale by

CHARLES C. BALSLEY,

No. 201 Liberty street.

no9

WINDOW SHADES—A new lot of new and beautiful designs on tapes, Tassels and Buff trimmings, Gold and Painted Borders, a No. 57 Market street.

oct2 JOS. H. HUGHES & BRO.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A CARD TO INVALIDS.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the Cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been already cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortun te, I will send the recipe for prepa ing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, FREE OF CHARGE. Please enclose a postpaid envelope, addressed to yourself.

Address JOSEPH T. INMAN,
de29:y23 Station D, Bible House, N. Y. city.

WM. BARNHILL & CO.,

BOILER MAKERS

AND

SHEET IRON WORKERS,

Nos. 20, 22, 24 and 26 Penn St.

Having acquired a large yard, and furnished it with the most approved machinery, we are prepared to manufacture every description of Boilers in the best manner, and warranted equal to any made in the country. Chimneys, Breeching, Fire Backs, Steam Pipes, Locomotive Boilers, Smith Work, Salt Pans, Tanks, Oil Stills, Agitators, Settling Pans, Boiler Iron, Bridges, Roofing, Pans and coal mining machinery. BARNHILL'S PATENT BOILERS. Repairing done on the shortest notice. jalmwf

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London and Continental Exchange sold at New York rates.
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## FINANCE AND TRADE,

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } MONDAY, Jan. 7, 1867. }

The New York stock quotations to-day, as reported by Robinson, McClean & Co., were as follows: Gold, 135@135¾; Eighty-one bonds, 108¾; Five Twenties, old, 108; Five Twenties, 1865, 106½; Five Twenties, new, 104; Ten-Forties, —; seven Thirties, 105; Michigan Southern R. R., 82¾; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 96; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 104¾; Chicago & Rock Island, 104; Erie, Railroad, 67¾; Chicago and North Western R. R., 46; do preferred, 82¾; Western Union Telegraph Company, 46¼.

—The following statement exhibits the business of the Pittsburgh Clearing House for the week closing on Saturday, January 5th:

| | Exchanges. | Balances. |
|---|---|---|
| December 31 | $294,437 80 | $76,359 96 |
| January 2 | 457,309 26 | 79,880 31 |
| January 3 | 613,341 68 | 74,401 09 |
| January 4 | 355,285 47 | 78,883 08 |
| January 5 | 469,112 41 | 128,195 48 |
| Total | $1,990,343 92 | $437,179 41 |

—On the contraction of the volume of the paper money public opinion is becoming more settled. Two points seem to be generally agreed upon: First, that there must be a contraction, that the value of the currency dollar may be raised and made equal to coin; and secondly, that this contraction should be gradual enough to prevent spasms in the money market and revulsions in business. If it is impossible, as some suppose, to arrive at specie payments by direct efforts within the time indicated in the last annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury, then it should be as soon thereafter as practicable, for the wants of the people collectively should be considered as paramount to the interests of the comparatively few who, from overtrading and speculation, would be ruined by speedy contraction. The conservative policy, though slow, and calculated to tax the patience of the country, will at least be safe to all. The $300,000,000 of national currency is an unsafe amount, and even the advocates of the banks think that to enlarge it would bring about the downfall of the system. The destruction of four millions per month of any kind of currency, even compound interest notes, will ensure a tight money market, check speculation, and secure an approximation to a specie standard, and if nothing else can be had we must be content with that.

—The public debt statement to the 1st of January, instant, just received, shows that the total National indebtedness has been decreased out $6,806,066, which is, however, better than had been anticipated. The total debt, less cash in the Treasury, is now $325,172. The coin in the Treasury is $97,811,667, including, it is supposed, the twelve millions for January interest on bonds which were not disbursed till after the 1st instant. On the 1st of December last the coin in the Treasury was $85,168,816. The statement also shows the debt bearing interest in coin to have increased $23,422,150, and the debt bearing currency to have decreased $25,777,150. The three-year Seven Thirty notes have been reduced $25,577,150 within the month, being now stated at $676,8 0,600. The three year compound interest notes have increased $114,900,840, against $117,357,140 on the first of December, 1866.

—Says the Chicago *Tribune* of Saturday: In addition to the legitimate active demand for money, by packers, provision and produce dealers, there was considerable inquiry for currency by some of the National Banks, in order to make up a "good statement" for Monday. The interior banks were also checking freely for funds to move the hog crop, and the "statements"—and in every case, we have heard reports of a tight money market. These "statements" are a perfect farce—an unmitigated piece of deception—and the sooner the Currency Act is amended, either abolishing or compelling more frequent publications, the better for the banks and the community. We would recommend that the National Banks, in those cities elected as redemption points, be compelled by law to make a weekly statement similar to that made by the banks in New York, Boston and Philadelphia. If this were done, the quarterly contractions in the money market (for which there is no necessity) would be entirely done away with, as the banks would have no time or opportunity to "cook" a statement, where such appears once a week.

—Tax Case at Washington. Before the Supreme Court, in Washington, involves more money than any case ever adjusted in the country. The examination of the subject as to State and local taxation, of $100,000,000, and that annually, for all time, at say, to average two per cent per annum, is about the amount involved. The decision must be materially influenced in value by the decision, and should it be subjected to the tax, will fall in value materially.

### PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } MONDAY, January 7, 1867. }

The produce markets present no new characteristics worthy of special notice. If anything, the receipts of Flour, Grain and Hay, and other articles we might mention, are increasing, and with no corresponding improvement in the demand, stocks are accumulating and holders, generally speaking, are anxious to effect sales, and in some cases, are willing to make concessions in order to accomplish this point.

GRAIN—Wheat is in fair demand and steady out unchanged; sale of 850 bush No. 1 Spring, in elevator, at $2,35. Oats dull and in good supply; sale of 1 car at 50—small sales in store at 52 to 53. Corn is in good supply and dull; sale of 1 car prime Yellow at 78; common mixed is offered at 74 to 75. Barley continues dull and in good supply; sale of 300 bush Penna. Rye, to arrive, at $1,25. Western is quoted at $1 20

FLOUR—Is quiet and a little dull, though the market is firm and prices are well maintained. We continue to quote at $12 to $12,50, for fair to choice Spring Wheat; $13,50 to $14 for Winter Wheat; and $15 to $17 for fancy brands. Rye Flour is selling at $8 to $8¼. Buckwheat is dull at $4 per cwt.

HAY—There is no falling off in the arrivals of baled Hay, and no improvement to note in the demand. We continue to quote at $25 to $26 for prime bales, but withstanding sales are reported at $23 to $30.

HIGHWINES—Sale of 55 bbls Chicago Highwines at $2,22.

MILL FEED—Sale of 1 car fine Shorts at $1,25. Middlings may be quoted at $1,90 to $2; Seconds at $1,40 to $1,50, and Oil Meal at $2,20 to $2,25.

BUTTER—Is quiet and unchanged. Prime to choice Roll may be quoted at 30 to 33, and the supply is fully up to the demand.

EGGS—Continue very dull, with a supply considerably in excess of the demand, though holders generally, are still asking 30 for fresh packed.

APPLES—In steady demand but unchanged—we have regular sales reported at $3@4 per bbl, as to quality.

POTATOES—Continue exceedingly dull, notwithstanding the arrivals have been light for some days past. Prime Peach Blows selling in store at 90.

SEEDS—Flaxseed is in steady demand at $2 80 No demand of any moment for either Clover or Timothy.

SORGHUM—Is quiet and unchanged—regular sales, in store, at 55 to 60, for good to choice.

DRIED FRUIT—Is quiet and unchanged—small sales at 10 for Apples, 16 to 21 for Peaches—quarters and halves.

### PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } MONDAY, January 7, 1867. }

CRUDE—There is little or no inquiry for Crude on the spot, and notwithstanding there is but little offering, the market is dull and prices are nominally unchanged—sale of 55 bbls "Smith's Ferry, at 7½. We can report a sale of five thousand barrels, for next spring delivery, at 8, and we heard of an offer to take ten thousand barrels more for same delivery, at 8¼, but so far as we can learn there are no offers to sell below nine cents. The prospects for the oil trade during the next six months are not regarded as being very flattering by the great majority of those in the business, as the supply is largely in excess of the demand, and prices will, in all probability, rule low. We have no late advices from Oil City—the eastern markets are reported dull and unchanged.

REFINED—There is more activity manifested in the market for bonded oil, the sales being unusually large, but prices are no better, and the demand is almost wholly speculative. We can report a sale of 1000 bbls for this month, on private terms; 1000 for March delivery in Philadelphia, at 30; 500 for May, at 32. On Saturday evening, one refinery sold four thousand barrels, as follows—all Philadelphia delivery: 500 bbls for May, at 31½; 500 for June, at 31; 500 for July, at 31½; 500 for August, 32; 500 for September, at 35½; 500 for October, at 36; 500 for November, at 37½, and 500 for December, at 37. Telegrams from Philadelphia to-day reported the market dull, but very few exporters operating. Free Oil is quiet and unchanged.

### New York Financial Matters.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—Money rather easier at 7. Sterling dull at 9½@9¾. Gold unsettled, opening at 134¾, advancing to 135¼, and closing at 135⅝. The previous quotation 134¾ was an error. Governments heavy and lower. Coupons of '81, 108¾@108¾; do of '62, 107¾@108¼; do of '64, 105¾@106; do of '65, 106¼@106¾; Ten-forties, 97¾@98. Stocks heavy, closing steady. Ohio certificates, 28@28½; Michigan Southern, 82¾@83; Illinois Central, 96½; Pittsburgh, 85¾@86; Toledo, 76¾@76¾; Rock Island, 85¾@86; Northwestern, 46¾@46¾; Erie, 66¾; New York Central, 111; Western Union, 45¾; Fort Wayne 104¾; Reading, 1¾. Mining shares active and firm.

NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT—Decrease in loans, $150,246; decrease in specie, $390,336; increase of circulation, $99,255; increased deposits, $1,722,274; increased legal tenders, $2,025,134; imports of specie for the week, $12,233.

**Stock of Flour in New York—January 1.**

| | 1864. | 1865. | 1866. | 1867. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| West and State flour | 357,607 | 465,835 | 703,292 | 630,370 |
| Canadian flour | 15,140 | 4,959 | 22,800 | 5,200 |
| Southern flour | 35,100 | 37,463 | 28,250 | 17,969 |
| Total | 907,247 | 508,248 | 754,392 | 653,539 |

**Buffalo Market.**

BUFFALO, January 7.—Market generally unchanged and quiet.

### MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

**New York Produce Market.**

NEW YORK, January 7.—Cotton dull and drooping, at 34½@35c for Middling Uplands; 35¼@35c for Orleans. Flour is in good speculative demand, with an advance of 10@25c, at $11,10@12,80 for Extra State; $12@12,90 for Round Hoop Ohio; $12@14,50 for Trade Brands. Southern flour higher. Wheat advanced 1@2c with but a small demand, at $2,08 for No. 1 Chicago. Total stock of grain in warehouse January 7th: Wheat, 1,781,629 bushels; corn, 2,882,301 bushels; oats, 2,451,492; barley, 1,650,850. Rye higher, at $1 23 for common western. Barley firm but quiet. Corn 2c higher, with a good specular ve demand at $1,29 for new white Southern; $1,31@1,32½ for Western, in store, chiefly $1,24@1,24 afloat; closing firm at $1,31½, in store. Oats 1@2c higher, at 66@68c for Chicago and Milwaukee, and 68@70c for new Ohio, closing firm. Pork steady at $20,50 @21 for new, closing at $20,87@21 for Western; $19 12@19,25 for old, closing at $19 25 cash; $16,50 @17,25 for prime; also new for January, February and March, seller's and buyer's option, at $21@21,50. Cut meats quiet. Hams quiet. Bacon dull. Dressed hogs steadier at 8@8½c for Western. Lard steady at 11¾@12¾c for old, and 12½@13c for new. Butter dull, at 28@35c for Ohio. Tallow firmer. Petroleum firm at 35c for Crude, and 29¼@30c for Refined in bond. Sugar firmer at 11½c for Porto Rico, and 12½c for Cuba.

**New Orleans Market.**

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 7.—Cotton unchanged; sales of 3,000 bales of low middling, at 31½@ 32½, and middling, at 35½; receipts, 7,500 bales; exports 5,250 bales. Sugar higher, at 10½c. Molasses higher; interior, at 50c; prime to choice, at 68@75c. Flour dull; superfine, at $11,75@12; extra, at $11,75@13. Corn in good demand and higher, at $1,07@1,12½. Oats in good demand, at $2 4@85c. Hay in fair demand, at $28,50@29. Pork dull and lower, at $22. Bacon nominal at 13c; shoulders, at 12½@12¾. Lard dull, at 13½@13c. Tobacco steady, at $7@10 for fair; $9@12 for good.

**St. Louis Market.**

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 7.—Flour more active, superfine ranges from $8,25 to $9,00; single extra, $10,50@11,00; double extra, $11,75@12,00; treble extra, $13,75@14,50. Wheat still; $2,70@2,80 for prime, and $2,85 for choice. Corn $2,53 for mixed, advanced; 82@87c. Oats higher, at 62½@66c. Pork in more inquiry, at $19,50@20,50 for mess. Bacon, clear sides, 13½c. Lard, in fair demand, at 13½c. Whisky easier; $2,19@2,20, free; $2,25 in bond. Bran firm, at $1,50 per 100. Hogs; pens full, buyers and sellers apart; 5¾ and 6¾ offered; 6@6¼ asked.

**Chicago Market.**

CHICAGO, January 7.—Flour firm; $10,00@10,15 for spring extra. Wheat steady at $2,19@2,20, in store, and $2,21 afloat. Oats dull; 43c for No. 1 in store. Live Hogs active at $5,65@6,25; dressed active at $6,60@6,85. Provisions quiet and easier. Receipts—Flour, 16,000 bbls; wheat, 17,000 bushels; corn, 18,000 bus; oats, 11,000 bus; live hogs, 9,000.

**Milwaukee Market.**

MILWAUKEE, January 7.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat, $2,21 for No. 1, and $2 05 for No. 2. Provisions dull. Mess Pork, $18,00; Dressed Hogs less firm, at $5,70@7,05. Receipts, 5,000 Dressed Hogs.

**Louisville Market.**

LOUISVILLE, January 7.—Tobacco quiet. Superfine flour, $9,50@10,00; Prime to choice, $9,50@10,00. Corn, in bulk 68@70; car 62@65. Oats 92. Mess Pork $20,50. Lard 12. Hogs 6½.

**Cincinnati Market.**

CINCINNATI, January 7.—Flour steady and in moderate demand. Hogs hardly anything doing; buyers offered 7,00@7,40; sellers asking $7,20@7,60.

**Memphis Market.**

MEMPHIS, Jan. 7.—Cotton dull at 30½@31½c; Receipts, 2,783 bales; exports, 1,825 bales. Mess Pork higher, at $23 00. Flour, corn and oats unchanged. Hay higher, at $30,00.

**Nashville Market.**

NASHVILLE, Jan. 7.—Cotton market dull today; sales of 225 bales at 29@30.

### IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R. January 7—1 car hay, A J Hazan; 9 bgs buckwheat flour, Lewis & McClure; 1 car hay, J B Holmes; 55 bbls highwines, Shipton & Wallace; 1 car hay, Wm Fleming & Co; 1 car hay, Wm Fullerton; 58 pkgs cornmeal, A Taylor; 60 dressed hogs, D Kerr; 25 bxs candles, 9 dressed hogs, H Myers & co; 5 do do, Simpson & Bro; 7 bbls sorghum, Graff & Reiter; 1 hhd tobacco, M Hey; 5 do do, J W Taylor; 100 bbls flour, Campbell & Gaughey; 100 do do, C B Lemon; 100 do do, Seghmyer & Voskamp; 300 do do, Shomaker & Lang; 1 car lard, F sellers & co; 1 car hay, Campbell & Brown; 99 cases lard, Aldrich & Co; 2 do do; 9 pkgs game, L H Voigt & co; 1 barrel butter it Riddle; 1 car pig lead, B L Faines; stock & co; 160 pigs lead, Richards, Hartley & Co; 9 dressed hogs, J H Hamilton & Co; 1 car wheat, J S Liggett & co; 10 bbls brown bedles, McElroy & co; 10 do do, E B Mathews; 1 car rye, Kennedy & Lothrop; 100 bbls flour, S Lindsay & co; 1 car hay, Campbell & Brown; 1 do do, 1 do oats, W Bingham; 15 pkgs hides, 2 do bbls tallow, A Holstein; 2 cars hay, D N Courtney; 100 bbls flour, Cuppel & Scougal; 9 bbls highwines, Little & co; 1 car blooms, J Moorhead; 11 sks rags, Godfrey & Clark; 5 bbls apples, Hair & Woods; 1 car hay, J B Holmes; 6 cars metal, Nimick & co.

PITTSBURGH, COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI R. R. January 7.—1 car corn, Gilmore, Simpson & co; 5 bbls starch, Kennedy, Clark & co; 1 car shaves, C Smith; 11 obls alum, A Hooveler; 40 bbls lard oil, 100 do flour, Shomaker & Lang; 25 bxs starch, S Lindsay & co; 10 bxs lard, J A Renshaw; 7 bbls liquor, H Callahan; 25 bxs lard, J H Parker; 7 bxs drugs, G W Gardiner; 3 cks coal, John McCullough; 5 pkgs dry apples, Hair & Woods; 1 car hay, Wm Fleming; 1 do do, Harper & Hood; 21 sks corn, S L McHenry; 40 bgs cornmeal, H Sea jr; 10 do do, Jos Craig; 62 bbls flour, Jas Gardiner & co; 1 car hay, Wm Fleming; 1 car feed do do, Stewart & Lange; 1 do do, D N Courtney; 1 do do, 1 do barley, Dan Wallace; 1 do corn, McElane & Anjer; 10 bbls lard oil, Kane & Hall; 5 bbls lard oil, Kane & Druitt; 2 cars lumber, J B Hill; 1 car oats, Wm Bingham; 25 boxes starch, Arbuckles & co; 12 tr ils leather, Wm Fleming & Sons; 20 sks variety, Alex Hall; 3 dresse d hogs, S Harman; 15 pkgs produce, Pettit & Newlin; 35 sks corn; Bricker & co; 4 sks rags, McCullough & co; 7 pkgs produce, Newcomer, Coe & co.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.—January 7—3 pkgs drugs, J S Dilworth & co; 16 bbls dry apples, Graff & Reiter; 10 do do, Coy, Noble & Co; 2 sks cans, McCullough, Smith & co; 1 car hay, A J Hazan; 18 sales hay, Culp & Shepard; 11 pkgs rope, J N Phillips; 1 car lumber, Spencer & McKay; 125 bags barley, 32 bales hay, W J Meek; 1 car hay, Steel & Bro; 165 bbls oil, Chas B Denright; 30 do do, Waring & King; 34 do do, P Wagenhurger; 4 cars metal, Bryan & Caughey; 9 do do, Shoenberger & Blair; 64 hides, John Taylor; 2 cars wheat, Dan Wallace; 2 cars hay, W J Keaney; 1 car lumber, Milliger & Bidwell.

ALLEGHENY STATION, January 7—2 cars corn Stewart & co; 125 bales hay, 15 bbls cider, Jno Stratton; 1 car wheat, W McKee; 300 bbls flour, Coy, Noble & Co; 2 cars wheat, Kennedy & Barr; 1 car staves, J Logan; 24 sks wool, Childs & Semple; 1 car barley, M Heckelman; 1 do staves Raiva & Robertson; 1 do do, C M Hemphill; 30 bales hay, S W Bell; 126 sks barley, 45 do oats, G Seible; 2 bbls apples, J Herbert.


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BOY'S, YOUTH'S OR CHILDREN'S

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**HENRY G. HALE,**

**MERCHANT TAILOR,**

Northwest Corner of Penn & St. Clair Sts.

Desires to return thanks to his friends and the public for the many past favors, and respectfully solicits a share of their future patronage. He would pleased to have them examine his

**Large and Carefully Selected Stock OF Fine Woolen Goods**

Particularly adapted to

GENTLEMEN'S WEAR FOR FALL AND WINTER

oct11:68

CHAS. B. BARR. HER. TH. KNAKE. W. L. BUETTLER.

**BARR, KNAKE & BUETTLER,**

Successors to WAMELINK & BARR,

**No. 12 St. Clair Street, Pittsburgh**

DEALERS IN

**Pianos, Organs,**

And Musical Goods generally.

Sole Agents for the Celebrated BRADBURY, New York, and SCHOMACKER & CO., Philadelphia, PIANOS.

Also, ESTEY & CO.'S "COTTAGE," and S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S "AMERICAN" ORGANS, and TILTON'S PATENT GUITAR.

The best Italian and German Violin and Guitar Strings always on hand. no27:c65

**FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.**

**New Style Ottomans,**

Large size, with China Covers, made of remnants of best Wilton and Velvet Carpets. The cheapest, most durable and most elegant article of

**Parlor Furniture**

To be found. Manufactured and sold only by ourselves. All other styles of

**OTTOMANS**

On hand, of our own make. In great variety of patterns, and for sale very low at the Carpet Store of

**McFARLAND & COLLINS,**

**Nos. 71 and 73 Fifth Street,**

Next door above Dispatch Building, Second Floor.

oct3

**PITTSBURGH PAPER MANUFACTURING COMPANY,** Manufacturers of

**Printing and Wrapping Papers.**

CLINTON MILL, STEUBENVILLE, OHIO. BRIGHTON MILLS, NEW BRIGHTON, PA.

**OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,**

**No. 82 Third Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.**

OFFICERS—AUGUST HARTJE, President. JNO. H. LIVINGSTON, Treasurer. SAMUEL RODGERS, Secretary.

DIRECTORS—August Hartje, John Arbuckle, S. H. Hartman, John B. Livingston, John M. Perkins, C. H. Merrick.

**Cash Paid for Paper Stock.**

no29:c66

### PITTSBURGH ROPE WORKS.

**MARSHALL, FULTON & BOLLMAN,**

Only Manufacturers in the West of

**HEAVY CORDAGE,**

Suitable for Steam and Coal Boats.

HAWSER LAID OIL WELL ROPE.

*Tarred Rope for Coal Railroads.*

**HEMP OAKUM AND PACKING.**

CALCINED COTTON, &c., &c.

**Warehouse, 111 and 115 Water Street,**

Near Monongahela House.

jan1:tf:pg4

### RIVER NEWS.

The weather was again quite cold and wintry like yesterday, and the hopes entertained on Saturday and Sunday of an early resumption of navigation, do not seem likely to be realized soon. The winter, thus far, has been an old-fashioned one, and it would not be surprising if our rivers were to remain closed until the middle of February, possibly the first of March.

The tow boat A. J. Baker arrived at New Orleans on the evening of Friday last, eight days out from Louisville, with six boats and two barges of coal in tow. This is remarkably good time, especially as the lower Ohio river was pretty well filled with floating ice before she got to Cairo, and then the weather was stormy. The Ajax and Dick Fulton will have to look to their laurels.

An Evansville telegram, under date of Saturday, says: The Westmoreland and Clifton worked out this morning and went above, preparing to tie themselves to the river. The Wild Cat, with a barge, just passed up. The Phantom came up from the Willows this morning with loads passengers and left for Eastport. The Kingfisher is coaling and steam to be on hand of the ice. It is rumored on the street that the Liberty No. 2 sunk below here; it is not credited. In many places the river is yesterday with a full load and many people.

The Cairo correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, writes as follows: The Quicksteps is in to-day. It is a safe harbor near the point, on Cairo Point, but will resume her opposition to the Cairo and Evansville Mail Line as soon as the ice will permit. Capt. Deavo informs me that she has made some money, notwithstanding the tremendous efforts made against her, and that her business was rapidly increasing, and her prospects flattering.

The New Orleans *Crescent*, commenting on the Fashion disaster, says:

Another terrible steamboat tragedy, in the burning of the Fashion, has shocked our public sense anew, and inspired the urgent if such frightful casualties are to be continued and finally and beyond hope of recall, to cease. It is something inconceivable how events so disastrous to human life and valuable property can occur, involving, as they frequently with the precautions imperatively demanded at the hands of those having the custody of passenger steamers. In the case of our steamboats are little better than floating timber boxes. Piled with bales of cotton their liabilities to ignite is a thousand fold increased. In this connection, vigilance and care over these combustible masses, it is perfectly clear that nothing short of the most searching and conscientious vigilance on the part of the officers, and the moment this vigilance is intermitted a crime is committed against confiding humanity.

We are not in possession of data which warrant us in charging neglect or carelessness in connection with the disaster to the Fashion, but we desire to express our sense of profound sorrow at the occurrence of this and similar disasters upon any other hypothesis than that of a criminal lack of watchfulness on the part of those to whom so much was intrusted and whose hands so much was lost.

We are pained to learn that the first estimates of losses of life among the burning of the Fashion, appalling as they were, are very much short of the terrible actuality, and that considerable time must elapse before an accurate list of the names of the victims can be placed before the public. In the meantime much harrassing uncertainty will be avoided in the minds of those who may have reason to fear that friends of their were on the ill-fated steamer.

Says the St. Louis *Democrat*, of Saturday: The weather was quite mild all day yesterday. The river was very near stationary. The few clouds that appeared are not favorable to it, but are dark-looking. Any steamer could run into it and the ferryboats have no trouble whatever. At least one boat, the Ingomar No. 2, left New Orleans, and probably one for Memphis, one for Nashville, and one for Johnsonville. There is a very considerable accumulation of freight for southern points. And perhaps enough to load the Lucina for the Ohio. The Illinois ice is rotting, but will not move for a week to come, even with uninterrupted thaw. The Missouri will be no approach to navigation in the Missouri, probably, until March, Keokuk and Quincy and shut out from us yet, but only, it is thought, by floating ice.

### STEAMBOATS.

**FOR CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE.**—The fine steamer Steamer MAGGIE HAYS.....Capt. D. L. HENDRICKSON, is now receiving freight for the above points, and will leave on the EVENING OF NAVIGATION. For freight or passage apply on board or to

JAMES COLLINS' Agents.
JAMES CHAMBERS,

**FOR CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.**—The fine steamer GLENDALE.....Capt. JOHN H. HARE. Will leave for the above and all intermediate ports, on or about the 12th or 13th inst.

For freight or passage apply on board or to

JAMES COLLINS' Agents.

**FOR CAIRO, MEMPHIS AND NEW ORLEANS.**—The fine steamer LEONIDAS.....Capt. A. E. McGOWAN Will leave for the above and all intermediate ports on or about the 15th inst.

For freight or passage apply on board or to

dec31 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

**HOLIDAY GOODS**

ALL KINDS OF BRONZE, GILT, CUT AND GLASS

Carbon Oil Lamps and Chandeliers,

**Lamp Trimmings, &c.**

Also WARRANTED NON-EXPLOSIVE CARBON OIL, wholesale and retail.

JOHN ROSS & CO.,

**No. 64 Market Street,**

dec20:a20:dawtf PITTSBURGH, PA.

**CHARCOAL.**

**WANTED—TO CONTRACT FOR** the delivery of from

**75 TO 100,000 BUSHELS CHARCOAL,**

During the coming season. Delivery to commence 1st to 15th April next. Apply to or address

**MOORHEAD & CO.,**

**99 Water Street.**

dec7:d&wtf

**GREAT WESTERN PLANING MILL,**

Corner of Marbury Street and Duquesne Way,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

**Sash Doors, Blinds and Mouldings**

MADE TO ORDER. Unfinished work is put in a dry house and finished when taken out. Facings, Flooring, Weather Boarding, Base and Casing constantly on hand. Sawing, re-sawing and Scroll sawing done with dispatch. Boxes of all kinds made to order. apr28:tf JOHN HEATH.

**MONUMENTS, GRAVE STONES**

Vaults, Fountains,

**Statuary, Vases,**

AND

**DESIGNS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,**

**T. BROOME,**

oct31 No. 90 Penn Street.

**GREAT REVOLUTION IN THE** WINE TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES.—PURE CALIFORNIA CHAMPAGNE, made and prepared as it is done in France, from pure California Wine, and taking the place of Imported Champagne.

The undersigned would call the attention of Wine Dealers and Hotel Keepers to the following letter, which may give a correct idea of the quality of their Wines:

"CONTINENTAL HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30th, 1866.

"MESSRS. BOUCHER & CO.—*Gentlemen*: Having given your California Champagne a thorough test, we take pleasure in saying that we think it the best American wine we have ever used. We shall at once place it on our bill of fare. Yours truly

D. E. KINGSLEY & CO."

Call and try our California Champagne.

BOUCHER & CO., 39 Dey st., N. Y.

**WEST COMMON MACHINE** STONE WORKS, Northwest Corner of West Common, ALLEGHENY.

FRED'K ALTVATER & CO.

Have on hand or prepare on short notice HEARTH AND STEP STONES, FLAGS FOR SIDE-WALKS, BREWERY VAULTS, &c., HEAD AND TOMB STONES, &c., &c.

Orders promptly executed. PRICES REASONABLE. oct10:c100

**J. SCHOONMAKER & SON,**

**Pittsburgh White Lead Works,**

**PURE WHITE LEAD,**

BLUE LEAD GROUND IN OIL FOR PAINTING OIL BARRELS.

No. 67 Fourth Street, Up Stairs.

no12:n19

**REMOVAL.—THE UNDERSIGNED** have removed the office of the HOPE OIL WORKS from 35 Market street, Pittsburgh, to their Works on CARSON STREET Brownstown, where they can hereafter be found.

Postoffice Address 550, Pittsburgh.

DUNCAN & WILLIAMS.

**MONEY LOAN OFFICE, NO. 151** SMITHFIELD STREET, corner of Sixth, Pittsburgh.

Money Loaned on Silver Plates, Guns, Pistols, Diamonds, Jewelry, Gold and Silver Watches, Clothing, and valuable articles of every description. The goods cannot be delivered without a ticket. Not accountable in case of fire or robbery.

Goods of every description for sale at lowest prices. Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of Real Estate, the Collection of Rents, and the negotiation of Mortgages. Also to the purchase and sale of Stocks and Bonds, and Legal Conveyances.

WILLIAM JANCEY,
Justice of the Peace and Notary Public.

my26:b80

**EUSTACE S. MORROW,**

**ALDERMAN AND CONVEYANCER,**

**72 Pennsylvania Avenue,**

Foot of the Extension and opposite Chatham Street

my22:n26

**CHATHAM T. EWING,**

**Attorney at Law,**

**No. 69 Grant Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.**

Commissioner for Ohio, Kentucky, West Virginia, Missouri and other States. my16:n26

**H. C. MACHRELL,**

**ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,**

**No. 69 Grant Street,**

**PITTSBURGH, PA.**

apr24:y26

**JOHN C. McCOMBS,**

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

**No. 87 Fifth Street.**

Pensions, Bounties, and Arrears of Pay promptly collected. no29:n99

**PROCLAMATION.**

CITY OF ALLEGHENY, S. S.

In accordance with the provisions of the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, regulating the City of Allegheny, and of the several supplements thereto, I, JOHN MORRISON, Mayor of said City, do issue this, my Proclamation, that on the

Second Tuesday of January, A. D. 1867,

Being the 8th day of the month, the freemen of said City, entitled to vote for members of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, will meet at the several wards and districts in their respective wards and precincts and elect

One person to serve as Mayor of said city.

The citizens of the First ward will vote at the Public House in said ward, and elect one person to serve as member of the Select Council; four persons to be members of Common Council; two persons to be School Directors, and one person to be Alderman.

The citizens of the First Precinct of the Third ward will meet at the public School House and elect one person to serve as member of the Select Council; four persons to be members of the Common Council; two persons to be School Directors, and one person to be Alderman.

The citizens of the Second Precinct of the Third ward will vote at the house of George Gerst, Esq., in said ward, and elect one person to serve as member of the Select Council; four persons to be members of the Common Council; two persons to be School Directors, and one person to be Alderman.

The citizens of the First Precinct of the Fourth ward will meet at the house of Mr. Joseph Schmidt, on Locust and Anderson streets, and elect one person to serve as member of the Select Council; four persons to be members of the Common Council; two persons to be School Directors, and one person to be Alderman.

The citizens of the Second Precinct of the Fourth ward will meet at the house of Mr. Joseph Gelb, on Locust and Anderson streets, and elect one person to serve as member of the Select Council; four persons to be members of the Common Council; two persons to be School Directors, and one person to be Alderman.

Given under my hand and the seal of said city, this twenty-ninth day of December, A. D., 1866.

JOHN MORRISON,
Mayor.

jan1:d3

**HILLERMAN'S HAT AND FUR EMPORIUM,**

**IS FILLED FROM CELLAR TO** loft with a RICH ASSORTMENT OF GOODS, which is offered at

**VERY LOW RATES.**

Our specialty now is

**Ladies' and Gent's**

**FURS,**

**SLEIGH & CARRIAGE ROBES,**

Although prepared with a full line of

**HATS AND CAPS,**

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

**HILLERMAN'S**

**No. 75 Wood Street.**

no17:078

**BEAUTIFUL PRESENTS**

FOR THE

**HOLIDAYS,**

JUST OPENED AT

**H. HIGBY'S,**

**No. 22 Wood Street**

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF CHINA AND BOHEMIAN VASES of new and rare designs and styles. A fine lot of

**PARIAN STATUETTES,**

LAVA WARE, DECORATED TEA, TOILET, BREAKFAST AND DINNER SETS,

All of which is offered on the most reasonable rates.

**H. HIGBY.**

dec8:p37

**DON'T**

**BUY YOUR**

**HOLIDAY GIFTS**

**UNTIL YOU HAVE EXAMINED** THE STOCK OF

**China & Bohemian Fancy Goods,**

FOR SALE BY

**RICHARD E. BREED,**

**No. 100 Wood Street.**

dec14

**HOLMES, HERR & CO.,**

**Anchor Cotton Mills, Pittsburgh,**

Manufacturers of

**ANCHOR (A) SHEETINGS, ANCHOR (B) SHEETINGS, ANCHOR (C) SHEETINGS,**

And BATTING. my15:n30

**K. BLAIR**

**HAS NOW A LARGE STOCK OF** PURE FINE CONFECTIONARIES, CAKES, TOYS and all other goods in his line FOR THE HOLIDAYS, and he calls special attention to his superior MIXED CANDY at

**84 and 91 Federal Street, Alleghenv.**

dec17:p100

### PROFESSIONAL.

**ADDITIONAL BOUNTIES TO Soldiers of 1861 and 1862.**

All who served three years are entitled to $100 bounty; those serving two years, $50; or who were discharged by reason of wounds, or their heirs.

***Three Months Extra Pay***

Is due Volunteer Officers in the service March 31, 1865, and discharged, mustered out, or resigned since April 9, 1865.

Pensions—Permanently disabled are entitled to $15, $20 or $25, according to degree of disability.

W. J. & HALL PATTERSON, Attorneys,

apl 71 Grant Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

**B. F. BROWN,**

LATE

**Local Claim Agent.**

**U. S. SAN. COM.,**

**Office, No. 67 Fourth Street,**

(SECOND FLOOR.)

**Pittsburgh, Pa.**

**Pensions, Bounties, and Arrear of Pay Promptly Collected**

No charge made until claims are settled, and then but a modest fee. my25:1y29

**SOLDIERS'**

**BOUNTIES, PENSIONS,**

**Extra Bounties, Back Pay, &c.,**

Collected in the Shortest possible time, by

A. M. BROWN,
JOHN S. LAZARE,
Attorneys at Law,
Office, No. 114 Fifth street,
PITTSBURGH.

no16:d&wtf

**WM. A. SHINN,**

***ATTORNEY AT LAW,***

No. 120 Fourth St., opposite Wilkins Hall.

Particular attention given to the collection of soldiers' claims, pensions, &c.

Correspondents: New York, Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia; Beaver, Bellefonte, Read ng, Pa.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Morgantown, W. Va., Ithica, N. Y., and elsewhere. se19:k11

**JOHN A. STRAIN,**

**ALDERMAN,**

**Ex-Officio Justice of the Peace** AND POLICE MAGISTRATE,

**Office, 112 Fifth St. opposite Cathedral,**

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Deeds, Bonds, Mortgages, All neccessary Depositions and all Legal Business executed with promptness and dispatch. my19:tf

**WILLIAM JANCEY, NOTARY** PUBLIC, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, AND REAL ESTATE AGENT. Office, corner of Ruster and Penrose streets, Lawrenceville.

Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of Real Estate, the Collection of Rents, and the negotiation of Mortgages. Also to the purchase and sale of Stocks and Bonds, and Legal Conveyances.

WILLIAM JANCEY,
Justice of the Peace and Notary Public.

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